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RECEIPTS IN 1876.

Received for premiums	$2,530,904.45
Received for interest and rents	723,680.63
Total receipts	$3,254,585.08

DISBURSED IN 1876.

To policy-holders:	
Paid death claims	$700,284.81
Paid matured endowments	186,370.40
Paid for surrendered and lapsed policies and dividends	1,329,237.43
Total payments to policy-holders	$2,215,892.64
Expenses:	
Paid agents' commissions	294,770.39
Paid office and agency expenses, printing, advertising, medical examiners' fees, legal, and all other expenses	303,282.45
Paid taxes	86,676.25
Total disbursements	$2,900,615.73

ASSETS, DECEMBER 31, 1876.

Real estate owned by the Company in New York, Hartford, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, etc.	$4,328,780.54
Loans secured by bond and mortgage	5,331,670.41
Loans otherwise secured	373,590.09
Bonds and stocks owned	233,815.00
Premium notes on policies in force	2,849,615.40
Cash on hand and in bank	120,801.82
Interest and rents due and accrued	291,595.21
Deferred premiums	92,166.94
Due from agents	11,692.82
Total assets	$13,636,728.83

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance reserve, American experience table and 4½ per cent interest	$12,197,029.00
Losses unadjusted and not due	233,149.00
All other liabilities	30,534.79
Total liabilities	$12,460,712.79
SURPLUS	$1,173,016.04

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COPARTNERSHIP.

JOHN CABOT is this day admitted as a partner in my business, and the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name of John F. Weare & Co.
JOHN F. WEARE.
CHICAGO, March 1, 1877.

SCALES.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senatorial Oligarchs Dumbfounded by Popular Sentiment.

President Hayes Confident that the Southern States Can Be Pacificated.

He Maintains His Right to Recognize Either Regular or Irregular Governments.

Gen. Garfield Requested to Remain Leader of the House.

The Latter Complies, and Leaves the Senatorial Field to Matthews.

Another Explanation by Matthews Regarding the Chamberlain Letter.

The Monstrous Abuses of the Appointing Power at New Orleans.

COWED.

THE "MASTER MACHINISTS" SLINK BACK INTO SURLY ACQUIESCENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—President Hayes' first campaign with the small faction in the Senate which believed it could force the President to regard its wishes came to an abrupt close yesterday by the utter rout and unconditional surrender of the whole array. Only a small number of Senators were engaged in the combination to render reform in the Government a failure at the start of the Administration, but these few seem to have felt certain that they could rally enough, in view of the small Republican majority in the Senate, to force President Hayes to terms. They counted upon Democrats so voting as to create the greatest discord in the Republican ranks, and, consequently, felt sure they would unite against the confirmation of the Cabinet the moment it appeared that they could be beaten by the assistance of the defection among the Republicans. But, in spite of the bitter feeling among the Democracy on account of the struggle over the Electoral Commission, only two Democrats could be found to ignore the traditions of the Senate under all parties and they promptly confirmed the right of a President to elect his own Cabinet-advisers.

IT IS USELESS TO DISGUISE THE FACT

that the reference of President Hayes' nominations to committees, and the delay attending their confirmation, was a studied insult, attempted by a few Senators who had not been able to dictate his constitutional advisers. The matter, however, went further than this, and contemplated the formation of a Republican anti-Administration party. The machine men, bummers, and ring representatives of all kinds, cheered on the actors day and night for about three days. Never has the response from the country so astonished men who count themselves richly endowed with political sagacity as in the present case. They were

NOT ONLY AMAZED,

but stricken with consternation, and yesterday, when a single objection would have carried consideration of the hated nominations over till Monday, not a man was found to object, and only two to vote against the three men to whom they were most opposed—Evarts, Schurz, and Key. The rest were confirmed without a yea-and-nay vote. Upon the cases of those named, Key was the first voted upon, and received 58 affirmative votes, Schurz 54, and Evarts 44. Each received two Democratic negative votes—Thurman and Eaton, the disgruntled Republicans contenting themselves with sulking and not voting.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

PRESIDENT HAYES WONDERFULLY CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—In conversation with a Member of Congress on the Louisiana and South Carolina question, the President said on Saturday that, in making up his mind as to the best course to pursue to secure harmony in those States, he should not himself be embarrassed by the idea that he must do nothing that would seem to affect injuriously the validity of his own title to office. That matter, he thought, had been authoritatively and finally decided. He did not believe that there would be any disposition to haggle about his title if his Administration commended itself by its acts to the judgment of the country. As soon as the members of the new Cabinet were fairly settled in their new places, he should ask their careful consideration of the difficulty in the two States having conflicting Governments. He was confident that, with their aid, some method of solving the problems presented would be found which would be fair, just, and satisfactory to the people of these States.

SEVERAL WAYS OUT OF THESE DIFFICULTIES

had been considered by him, but he should not adopt any method in a hurry or without much more deliberation than he had as yet found time to give to the subject. In all conversations which the President has held with prominent men on this vexatious matter he has expressed the same confidence that there could be found a safe and honorable road out of the troubles proceeding from a conflict of authority. At the same time he made it clear that the maintenance of State Governments in the presence of the Federal army is repugnant to his ideas, and can no longer be tolerated. Since the Cabinet confirmations,

THE ONLY OPEN QUESTION OF INTEREST

connected with the extra session of the Senate is whether Senator Morton's Committee will report in favor of Kellogg and Corbin, and seek to secure their admission this session. Morton declines to say what his own intentions are in this regard, and does not appear to wish to commit himself in advance of his Committee. An attempt to seat the two claimants in advance of the settlement of the difficulties growing out of the rival State Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina would be sure to lead to a long debate, and would prolong the session for at least two or three weeks. It is not probable that such an attempt, if made, would be successful. While many Senators hold that the Senate should decide by its action which is the right Government in those States, and should so relieve the President of the responsibility, there are others who believe that a satisfactory settlement can best be effected by the Executive, and that, pending his action, the Senate should take no steps in the matter.

IT IS ALMOST CERTAIN

that, if the Committee reports now, a motion to postpone the consideration of the question till next December will be carried. Should the Committee decide not to report this session, there appears to be no reason why an adjournment cannot be reached at the end of the present week, or, at the earliest, some time next week.

THE MAGNITUDE OF PAST ABUSES.

One of the earliest acts of President Hayes will undoubtedly be to change most of the Federal officers in Louisiana. Some of the most important offices, it appears, are held by negroes who can neither read nor write. So important an office as the Naval Office at New Orleans is held by a negro, whose accounts come up to the auditing officers of the Treasury signed by his mark. This person is notoriously unable to read or write, and is reported to divide the large emoluments of his office with outside persons.

MORTON'S INTENTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Senator Morton will make an effort to have the case of Kellogg, claiming a seat as Senator from Louisiana, acted on at this session of the Senate, and the impression prevails that a favorable report on his case will be made by a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on Tuesday next. It is not certain, however, that the Senate will agree to act on the case now, as a number of Republican Senators

PREFER TO LET THE MATTER REST

for the present, rather than take any action upon the vexed Louisiana case which might be embarrassing to the Administration, when, by permitting Kellogg's case to go over until next session, it will be determined with much less discussion than if an attempt were made to do so now, and, besides, the matter may be virtually settled by the Executive Department of the Government before that time. It is said the Democrats will vote in favor of postponing the case until the next session. In view of all the circumstances, it is believed that the Kellogg case will not be disposed of before

NEXT WINTER.

The same may be said of the South Carolina contest. Should these cases go over, the special session of the Senate will probably close before the end of the present week, as the executive business can be disposed of in a few days of earnest and early attention.

SOUTHERN STATESMEN WITH THE PRESIDENT.

This evening the President was visited by Senators Gordon and Lamar and Representative Gibson, of Louisiana. These gentlemen generally urged the withdrawal of troops from the State House in New Orleans and Columbia, and sought to know the disposition of the President on that matter. The interview was perfectly free. The subject was dealt with on both sides with entire candor. As to the length of time that will elapse before the final result is reached in this matter, Senator Gordon, who had a very cordial expression of views from the President, declines at present to express any opinion further than to say that he is satisfied that no unnecessary delay will be had, and that not more than a few weeks will intervene before the final solution will appear.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE.

On Tuesday letters submitted by Representatives of South Carolina in the interest of the Hampton Government will be referred by the President to the Cabinet. There are intimations from good sources that the subject of the dual Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina will be matters of discussion.

OHIO.

GEN. GARFIELD'S WITHDRAWAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—Candidates for Senatorial honors seem to be springing up from nearly every section of the State, nearly every Congressional District having some one to put forward. The probabilities to-night are very much more in favor of the Hon. Stanley Matthews than heretofore. Although he has been the most prominently named of any candidate, there was a possibility that Gen. Garfield, who was his strongest rival, might, with the aid of his Washington friends and Deacon Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, secure the prize. But a telegram from Gen. Garfield withdrawing from the contest leaves Matthews far in advance of any other candidate.

GEN. GARFIELD MESSAGE.

Gen. Garfield telegraphs to a member of the Legislature to-day as follows: "The President requests me to remain in the House, where he thinks I can at present be more useful in the work of pacification of the country which his Administration has undertaken. Therefore I will not be a candidate for United States Senator. Express my thanks to those who have desired to support me." The decision that Gen. Garfield has arrived at coincides with the well-known wishes of a large number of his warmest friends and admirers, who were desirous that he should remain where he is, and use his best endeavors to strengthen the new Administration in Congress. It is believed his influence will be of

GREAT SERVICE TO PRESIDENT HAYES

in the carrying out of the new policy toward the South, and at the same time receive the warm approval of his party friends in the North. The indications are that most of Garfield's friends will rally to the support of Matthews. Some will doubtless be in favor of Shellabarger, and a few for ex-Attorney-General Taft, but it is conceded that Matthews will take the lead at the start. Some of his friends are sanguine that he will be nominated on the first ballot. Judge West has been mentioned, but as yet has shown little, if any, strength. The resignation of Secretary Sherman as Senator is expected to reach here to-morrow. Mr. Taft arrived here this evening.

GEN. GARFIELD'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Gen. Garfield has decided to withdraw from the contest for the succession to Senator Sherman's seat, and last night telegraphed State Senator McLain, of Warren, O., to that effect. He takes this step at the President's special request. President Hayes believes that he can be much more useful in the work of pacification of the country as the leader of the Administration party in the House than as a member of the Senate, and has written him urging this consideration and expressing the hope that he will forego the promotion which appears likely to be offered him. In declining to compete for the promotion, Gen. Garfield puts aside a prize which seems to be within his grasp. It requires 42 votes to make the nomination in the Republican Legislative caucus, and reports from Columbus assert that thirty members are supporting him, while the strongest opposing candidate has only twenty. His prospects for gaining strength after the first ballot would, it is reported, be much better than those of either of his competitors.

REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE NEW CONGRESS

warmly commend the decision Gen. Garfield has made. They say that the Administration party will be very short-handed in men of experience and ability to take the lead, and that his loss would be irreparable. The success of the new policy towards the South will depend, they add, very largely upon the prudent and sagacious leadership in the House of Representatives. With such leadership they believe that a working majority can be obtained in support of all important measures of legislation which the Republicans may favor.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

HIS VIEWS, SUPPOSED TO BE UNUSUALLY SIGNIFICANT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—In a friendly conversation with a gentleman in this city, in reference to affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana, Mr. Matthews expressed his views regarding the political situation of those States and the remedy for existing evils substantially as follows: On the question of recognizing one or the other of the opposing parties in South Carolina and Louisiana as the proper State Government, he says the National Administration has the constitutional right to choose which one it will recognize, and the fact that one of them originated in and is sustained by mob force does not in the least affect this right of choice by the National Administration. The National Government

MAY RECOGNIZE THE ONE WHICH MAY BE CALLED THE MOB PARTY,

if said mob party is actually strong enough to maintain itself and establish a State Government. The fact that Packard's Government was the legitimate Government under the forms of law makes no difference if the Administration chooses to recognize the Nicholls Government, which originated in mob force, and which is still sustained by mob force, the main thing requisite being strength sufficient to maintain a Government.

THIS IDEA HE ILLUSTRATED

by supposing that a dissatisfaction with the State Government of Ohio should arise and should grow into such formidable proportions that it should drive out and keep out the existing State Government. The National Government would not have the right to interfere with the military except to prevent actual bloodshedding, and the National Government might recognize the new Government of Ohio thus set up and maintained by force against the titular or regularly-constituted State authorities. Col. Matthews did not, however, say he favored the recognition of Nicholls or Hampton. He said he wrote

THE LETTER TO CHAMBERLAIN

at the solicitation of Gen. Gordon and Mr. Haskell, Chairman of the South Carolina Democratic Committee. They came to him to ask him to intercede with President Hayes to have the troops withdrawn from South Carolina. Instead of complying with their request, he unfolded to them what he considered the more desirable way to go about the settlement of the South Carolina difficulties, which was that Chamberlain had better make overtures to Hampton for a compromise, even if he (Chamberlain) should thereby have to sacrifice some of his legal rights, for the sake of public peace. Gordon and Haskell then asked Matthews if he would write a letter for them to carry to Chamberlain embodying this plan of his, which request he complied with. Judge Matthews did not intimate that he represented President Hayes' views, but said he had only

HEARD HAYES SAY

he favored a Commission of eminent public men who should go acceptably to these States and try to get the conflicting claimants to the Governorship to agree to a plan of settlement, so that a State Government might be established according to an agreed basis of settlement—for instance, something similar to the way the question of the Presidency was finally settled. Col. Matthews suggested that the Commission thus going to the disturbed States could induce the rightful holders of seats in Nicholls' Legislature to join with the rightful holders of seats in Packard's Legislature. They would then have a quorum of rightful members in both branches of the Legislature, which could proceed to count the votes for Governor and determine which one was elected. He says the Returning Board of Louisiana have no right or authority to count and declare the vote of that State for members of the Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DEBT.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Raleigh dispatch announces the appointment of a Commission, under the sanction of the Legislature, to report a plan for a settlement of the State debt acceptable to bondholders, and not too burdensome, to be agreed to by the people of the State.

THE FEELING.

Special to the New York Times.

RALEIGH, March 11.—Republicans here sustain President Hayes in his Southern policy. They demand that he shall have a fair trial. The existence of the Republican party in this State depends upon the success of the policy as laid down by the President. There will be no division in this State in the party, such as one element sustaining the President and the other the Senate.

VARIOUS.

THE PAY OF THE ARMY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The determination has been reached to avoid an extra session of Congress. The problem of providing for the pay of the army for six months is the only one that needs solution. All supplies can be purchased under contract in pursuance of existing laws. There have been intimations that certain public spirited capitalists would advance the $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 needed to pay the troops and accept the pay-rolls as security. The subject will be submitted by the President to his Cabinet at its first meeting, and, if an extra session can be avoided by the use of means which are not in any degree of questionable legality, Congress will not assemble till autumn, and probably not till December.

KEY.

The fears of some Republicans that Postmaster-General Key would be disposed to fill offices with Democrats to the exclusion of Republicans whenever he had an opportunity will probably be short-lived. In reorganizing the Department here he has already indicated that he does not even desire to designate the three assistants in whose selection a Postmaster-General has so much personal interest, and is usually consulted. The colored Republicans of the South may be sure of receiving full recognition at his hands. He has no desire to go one step in advance of the President in his Southern policy. In the administration of the Post-Offices in the South, there will be no ignoring of the claims of Republicans, and the only change of policy in regard to appointing Republicans will probably be that none will be imported from the North to hold positions which can be filled by Southern men who are either Republicans or are willing to come into accord with the National Administration on the platform of a recognition of the legal rights of all, and a prompt and full enforcement of the law.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

President Hayes is understood to have decided that of the three Commissioners of this District two shall be appointed from the residents of the District, one Democrat and one Republican and one from the country at large. This is the exact ratio of expenditure in this District. Theoretically, the citizens pay two-thirds and the Government one-third.

TYNER.

Ex-Postmaster-General Tyner, of Indiana, is said to be a candidate for the Paymastership of the Marine Corps. A vacancy was created by the death last week of Maj. Cash. It is said that a former law which provided that staff appointments in the Marine Corps should be made by promotion from the line, was unaccountably left out of the Revised Statutes. Sec. 159 of the Revised Statutes, however, provides that no person under 20 or over 25 years of age shall be appointed from civil life as a commissioned officer of the Marine Corps. From this it would seem that, unless the Paymastership does not rank as a commissioned officer, Tyner is likely to be debarred from this appointment. The position is greatly sought, and would be a comfortable berth for the ex-Postmaster-General. The disbursements of the office are something over a million dollars annually, with free quarters, comfortable salary, and numerous perquisites.

THE SENATE.

There are a number of important changes to be made in foreign appointments,—probably more in proportion to the whole number than in home offices. These can readily be completed so as to detain the Senate but a short time.

EX-SENATOR CARPENTER.

Matt Carpenter is making desperate efforts to get back into politics in Wisconsin. He has been much annoyed by the comment of Wisconsin newspapers upon his speech before the Electoral Tribunal in favor of Tilden, and has prepared a long reply to these attacks in the form of a letter which he will soon publish, in which he states that his connection with Tilden's cause was entirely that of a lawyer. The Wisconsin people who have read the letter say it won't answer the charges, as Carpenter, in the opening of his speech, distinctly allied himself to the Tilden cause as a man and a citizen, as well as a lawyer.

SENATOR ANGUS CAMERON

is slightly better this evening.

SENATOR EDMUNDS

is so overcome by his labors on the Electoral Tribunal that he will not be able to attend the present session of the Senate. He leaves for Florida with his family Tuesday.

DEFREES.

There is a story that John Defrees, of Indiana, formerly Public Printer, is to be appointed Government Printer, to succeed Clapp.

GEN. RUSK,

an ex-Representative from Wisconsin, is a candidate for the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General.

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Hon. E. B. Washburne, Minister to France, is now in Washington to settle his business affairs with the Department of State.

APPROVAL.

The President and Cabinet are in daily receipt of letters and telegrams from prominent persons of both political parties in approval of the rational course indicated as the rule of the Government.

THE CALUMET.

Senator Blaine dined last evening with Secretary Evarts and Secretary Schurz.

THE NEW CABINET.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of the new Cabinet at the Executive Mansion at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which hour the oath of office will be administered to each member, with the exception of Secretary Sherman, who qualified yesterday.

SECRETARY THOMPSON.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, passed here this evening, en route for Washington, on a special car furnished by President McKeen, of the Vandalia Road. Secretary Thompson is accompanied by George E. Farrington, Vice-President of the Vandalia Road, of Terre Haute; and the Hon. E. B. Martindale, proprietor of the Indianapolis *Journal*; the Hon. W. P. Fishback, E. W. Halford, editor of the *Daily Journal*; and Mrs. E. W. Halford, of this city.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

Dispatch to Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—A number of Senators and others, who were not pleased with the Cabinet nominations, have called on the President to relieve themselves of a burden of warning and advice, but they have all come away wiser than they went, and very few are so spiteful as not to admit of a growing admiration for the new President. It seems that, during all the period of uncertainty about the result of the election, President Hayes was studying, like a school-teacher, the art of Government, and has so informed himself and digested the information that he is ready to meet with unanswerable arguments every objection that can be raised against his policy. A Senator who called on him to-day to remonstrate about the Southern policy remarked after the interview, "I thought I was pretty well posted in what ought to be done down there, but I've got to get my ideas in better shape before I can argue with him."

The Oppositionists, as they are called, have come to the conclusion, after nearly a week's experience, that the new President is a plucky man, with as much obstinacy as Grant, and a clear, logical mind and sincere and honest convictions. President Hayes is popular already, despite his paradoxical movements, and if he succeeds will be quoted as a paragon. He is daily receiving hundreds of letters of approval and encouragement from all parts of the country, which of course give him great gratification.

THE SOUTH.

The Hon. William G. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, received to-day the following letter from a Tennessee Democrat who has for six years held one of the most honorable and responsible offices in that State:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 6, 1877.—DEAR SIR: At some time I would feel glad if you would take occasion to let the President know that there are scores of gratified people in the South who feel gratified beyond expression for the evidences of his good feeling already developed. I would like to write him, but don't suppose he would ever see the letter. I do not want an office. I have just honorably relinquished an office to which I had been three times elected by a majority of the Democratic and every Republican member of three successive Legislatures. I was so pleased with Mr. Hayes' nomination that I publicly advised the delegates to St. Louis to ratify it and come home. I felt that the South needed four years of peace more than a Democratic President. I never felt that Tilden was the man we ought to have, and did not vote for him, because of my dislike of his surroundings. I am gratified that so far my belief that the interests of the country called for Hayes' election is justified by the wise course he is pursuing. It would, if seconded by wise financial measures, redeem and regenerate our country. The people of the North do not know how earnestly the South wants fair treatment and peace. The illiberal course of the Republican party in the South in keeping bad men in place, in arraying the negroes as a race against the native South, has made it simply impossible for a large element here to be anything else but solidly Democratic. It is about equivalent to social ostracism, or has been, to be a Republican in the South, and only because the management of that party has been a blunder. The course of that party has forced a large and respectable element in the South to be Democrats. They have been repelled invariably. The magnanimous and wise course President Hayes has entered upon promises grand results. It will ruin, I hope, the bad elements of both parties, and draw around him the good men of the whole country. At no time since the War have I felt so sanguine of a better time for our people.

It is the testimony of Southern men here, who are intimately acquainted with the feeling of their section, that this letter, particularly that part of it touching the effect of the Republican policy in making it locally impossible for Southern men to break away from the Democratic party, notwithstanding the deep-seated dislike of the latter, gives a true reflection of the political condition of the South, and is entitled to careful consideration.

CHAMBERLAIN AND PACKARD.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Before taking final action in the matter of the withdrawal of the Federal forces from Columbia and New Orleans, and prohibiting their further use at those points except to sustain the State officials in preserving the peace, the President has decided to give Messrs. Chamberlain and Packard an opportunity to voluntarily retire from the positions which they cannot possibly maintain. Unmistakable intimations have been conveyed to both gentlemen of the President's purposes. If, after a reasonable lapse of time, it is found that those gentlemen are determined to attempt to maintain their positions, orders will be issued to Gens. Ruger and Augur directing them to withdraw the Federal troops from the Departments of the South and of the Gulf to the military reservations, thus leaving to the people of South Carolina and Louisiana to decide for themselves which of the dual Governments they will sustain.

FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS.

The dispatch of congratulation from Brownlow to Key, to-day, was immediately sent to President Hayes, who was much gratified to know that the East Tennessee Republicans commended this appointment.

To-day, Butler, Kershaw, Ryan, Scott, and Robertson, of South Carolina,—the first three Democrats and the last two Republicans,—called upon Key and congratulated him, and all agreed that the President had made a master stroke in his appointment.

A well-known Confederate General from Tennessee called upon the President to-day, and, referring to Key's appointment, said: "Mr. President, I have always been a Democrat. I fought four years in the Southern army. I earnestly supported Mr. Tilden; but I am a Hayes man now."

THE SOUTH.

HOW PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL WAS RECEIVED.

New Orleans (La.) Times.

The inaugural address of President Hayes is not a pretentious document. On the contrary, it seems to couched in terms of studied plainness. Compared with the crude messages usually presented by his predecessor, it is a creditable state paper, and carries the impression of a broad and intelligent grasp of the subjects commented on. The tone is in every respect commendable, and we have no doubt will make a favorable impression on every class of readers. About one-half the document is devoted to the Southern question, and so far as general propositions go, this portion will be found reassuring. There is an unqualified assertion that local self-government is essential to the peace, contentment, and prosperity of the Southern States. There is a further significant admission that "the inestimable blessings of wise, honest, and peaceful self-government are not fully enjoyed" by these States. In clear and direct language, these propositions are followed to their legitimate conclusion, the discussion of them being marked throughout with unusual candor and the most friendly spirit. This portion of the message concludes as follows:

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests,—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wash out, on our political affairs, the color-line, and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

The reader will see, on a perusal of the document, that the author of it, at least, does not seem to speak with two tongues. It is further apparent that he is capable of conceiving a statesmanlike policy, and of expressing it in apt terms; and that the conservative position assumed is marked by a dignity and independence which show that the ideas presented are not taken at second-hand. There is no ponderous argumentation in the document, and it is equally free from the badges of demagogery. So far as it is an index of policy, it is auspicious, and we have no doubt will satisfy the best elements of society in all sections of the country. Whether the deeds of the new Administration will correspond to these pleasant words of the inaugural remains to be seen. It would be ungracious now to assume that they will not; yet the full and logical application of the policy indicated to the condition of affairs in Louisiana involves so wide a departure from previous theories, and, apparently, so wide a breach in the party which voted for but did not elect Mr. Hayes, that we are inclined to hold our faith in the new departure in reserve until some of the works thereof become manifest.

"FAIR AND PLAIN."

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

We place before our readers this morning President Hayes' inaugural address. We have no recollection of reading a more apparently sincere state paper. The President is either sincere and earnest in the purposes foreshadowed, or he is one of the most consummate hypocrites that ever breathed. We must acknowledge that we do not believe that he is the latter. We must admit that his inaugural indicates that he intends to do the very best he can for the whole people over whom he is called to rule.

We congratulate Southern men that, in the whole of the inaugural, there is not one word of bitterness toward our people; not one word of that sort of abuse, and vilification, and slander known as the bloody shirt. Had the Democratic party elected Mr. Greeley to the Presidency when he was their candidate four years ago, and had he delivered the address we this morning print in the *Herald*, it would have been accepted from him with implicit faith, as fully covering all the needs and wishes of the South. Had President Hayes been a compromise candidate, and had he been elected on a compromise platform made to secure Southern support, he could not have spoken words that would indicate a kinder feeling than he spoke yesterday in Washington City. His language toward us is not only generous, it is bold to the last degree. He seems to have buried in the past, as a wretched dream, all the vile blood-and-thunder stories used by his party during the campaign. He seems to discard all idea of force, and determined to rely solely on kindness, impartiality, and justice.

The President is determined to make a radical change in the policy of the National Government toward the South. He is boldly emphatic in his aversion to a Union founded on force, and earnestly desires a Union of peace and good-will. His inaugural indicates that, to secure this great end, he will not be restrained by party lines. He also refers to our material necessities, and we do not doubt that he will approve any reasonable legislation for the benefit of our section.

His recommendation that the President's term of office ought to be extended to six years, and only one term allowed to the same man, will attract great attention. The two-term plan has so many very serious objections that it ought to be abolished; and the President's recommendation, or a similar one, will doubtless be adopted by Congress before another Presidential election.

Take the inaugural as a whole, and no Southern man can reasonably complain at it. It is as fair and as plain as the Democratic platform adopted in this State in 1875, or the one adopted at St. Louis in 1876. It remains to be seen, however, whether his acts will be in keeping with his address. Let us hope that they will, and that the Union of peace between the North and South, which is desired by all good citizens, will be fully realized.

"THE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BLOODY SHIRT."

Richmond (Va.) Enquirer—Bourbon, Fire-Eater.

A very reasonable presumption from the tone of Hayes' inaugural address is that we have seen the last of the bloody shirt.

Under any other circumstances the indications of the end of bloody-shirt warfare would be a matter of congratulation. As the case stands, however, the South has to contend with a crusade against her institutions far more dangerous than any ever conducted under the last *regime*. The bloodhounds of the Republican party have been metamorphosed into serpents; the savage denunciations of their leaders are changed into seductive flattery.

As long as they sprung at us like tigers, our people were firm and unswerving in their devotion to principle; the deeper the heel of the usurper ground us into the dust the more defiant was our spirit; the faster adversity followed adversity, the more galling the manacles partisan hatred riveted upon us, the closer we clung together, and the grander was our exhibition of moral heroism.

The Administration and its hirelings heaped ignominy upon us in vain, and their threats and their curses failed alike to move us. We refused to bend beneath their bayonets, and waged a relentless and ceaseless war against their principles, until their very slanders became the stepping-stone to our triumph, and the weapons they most relied upon were wrested from them, and the path of duty were turned against them. In their extremity they passed the Rubicon, and the "treason" they charged against us promised to avenge us.

But, now that we have almost reached the goal for which we have been striving through years of difficulty and innumerable disappointments; now that we have shaken almost the last chain of Radicalism from our limbs; now that we have vindicated our patriotism and integrity in the eyes of the world, and corruption and treason are beginning to tremble at the power our adherence to the right has given us,—what is the situation? The enemy are crawling about in our camp in every direction, trying to accomplish by the poison that touches the pocket what tyranny and misapprehension could not do in a whole decade. Ominous whispers fill the air; arguments are furnished ready-made for all who may be inclined to take advantage of them; and we are offered bribes to aid in re-erecting in our land the false gods our patriotism had thrown down.

Mr. Hayes may be personally all that his most ardent admirers claim that he is, but the idea of his having a policy of his own is sheer folly. He will not dare repudiate the Ring that seated him, and the power behind the throne will be the same as it has ever been. The only difference will be, that it will take a different and more insidious way of reaching results. In the nature of things he must dance to the wire-pulling of the men that created him, and if the Southern people, with their experience, expect anything from them that is not for the advantage of Radicalism, their credulity is simply marvelous.

When we trace them to their fountain-head, we will see that the promises that have been made to us are the promises of conspirators who have exhausted every other means to control the South, and that the motive behind this "pacification policy" is self-preservation. If our people will scorn them, as they deserve, they will surely give the coup de grace to Radicalism.

AN ADDRESS THAT HAS RARELY BEEN EQUALED.

Galveston (Tex.) News.

Were the *News* more concerned for party than for country, it would feel chagrined, disconcerted, and almost dismayed at the spirit and tenor of the new President's inaugural. In felicity of phrase, pertinency of remark, and liberality of utterance, the present address has rarely been equaled in the series of our Presidential speeches, and will not even suffer by comparison with the famous inaugural of Thomas Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801. A large portion of the address is occupied with a restatement of the views and a reannouncement of the pledges contained in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance when nominated for President. Two questions he discusses with especial emphasis,—the South and Civil Service Reform. For the South, he insists on honest, effective, and beneficent local self-government. He trusts that party-ties and race-prejudices will give way to the work of restoring the South on this basis. It is a question, he conceives, of government or no government, of a social order or a return to barbarism. "It is a question," he says, "in which every citizen of the Nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear." Regarding Civil-Service Reform, the new President could not be more explicit and decided in maintaining the doctrine that partisan service should not be expected of public officers, that public officers owe their whole service to the Government and the people, and that appointments should not be bestowed as rewards for partisan service or controlled by Congressmen as personal perquisites. As both parties committed themselves to this doctrine in the Presidential canvass, the inference is that its enforcement is demanded by the united voice and will of the whole country. President Hayes, therefore, may well feel emboldened, not only to reassert it in declaration, but to exemplify in his future practice. He indicates the relations which he proposes to hold towards the party to which he owes his election by saying that a President should remember that "He serves his party best who serves his country best." Too often the proposition has been transposed by partisan bigotry to read, "He serves his country best who serves his party best;" the new President must prove to be a man of great mind, indeed, and of marvelous courage and firmness, if he does not allow his practice, under the pressure of party, to lapse into such a transposition. The last part of the

inaugural refers to the circumstances and method of the adjudication of the Presidency to Mr. Hayes. Seldom has a delicate and unpleasant subject been touched with greater tact and in better temper. As the Arbitrating Commission declined to go behind the returns, the President made by its findings does not presume to go behind the arbitration. The decisions of the Commission "having been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public, he accepts the result, in common with the public, without venturing an opinion as to the wisdom of the process by which it was reached, and as to the facts and the law touching the matter in dispute. All good citizens will unite with him in congratulation that the country, in the peaceable settlement of the late controversy, has given the world the first example in history of a great Republic, in the midst of parties contending for power, compelling party-tumults to yield the issue to adjustment according to the forms of law. For the rest, let us take the new President at his word, until he belies it by his acts.—hoping, for the sake of the country, that he will be faithful to his pledges and will make a salutary Administration.

"MERE SOPHOMORICAL TWADDLE."

Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist—Bourbon Fire-Eater.

Mr. Hayes' inaugural address does not impress us other than negatively. It seems to be a string of pretty sentiments; but it is a wise old maxim that "Fine words butter no parsnips." A large portion of the address refers to the South, but we cannot tell from the text whether Mr. Hayes proposes to recognize Packard or Nicholls, Chamberlain or Hampton. His language is cunningly contrived for either event, and, like Sam Bard, he proposes to "keep his rear open." Perhaps we should say that he is carrying out Talleyrand's expression, that diplomacy had a language invented for the concealment of ideas. At any rate, Mr. Hayes leaves us in the dark entirely as to his purposes with regard to South Carolina and Louisiana.

Mr. Hayes rather squints at a Civil-Service Reform which shall be totally divorced from partisanship. We shall know how much to trust this pretension when there shall be practical proof of its sincerity. Anything that begins with John Sherman is liable to suspicion.

The closing tenor of Mr. Hayes' exhortation, independent of the pious twang, which is disgusting, sounds like the proclamation of a universal jubilee. We are called upon to have no more parties, but to be Arcadian patriots. After Mr. Edmunds' promise in the Senate to sink the partisan, and his performance in the Commission, we have precious little faith in a Radical's averment, even when it is backed by pathetic appeals upon Divine Providence, and even if it comes from a man who neither drinks liquor nor smokes nor chews tobacco.

Mr. Hayes evidently thinks that the War and its results,—notably the two amendments which have made the South a desolation and a curse,—are all that could be desired. He manifestly thinks and believes that the nature of the whites and blacks is precisely similar. He labors under the same delusions as the French *amis des noirs* and the New England Abolitionists. Thus deluded, he will apparently seek to force the negro and white man upon the same plane, and endeavor to ride two separate horses without dividing his body.

In conclusion, with every disposition to see something creditable and practical in his inaugural address, we are compelled to looked upon it as mere sophomorical twaddle, which may mean something or nothing as the case shall be.

"SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTING."

Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier—Fire-Eater.

The inaugural address of President Hayes is somewhat disappointing. It abounds in sentiments which will receive the hearty approval of the country, and its tone is unexceptionable. Yet it is not, as regards the South, the message that was looked for; nor is there anything in its sounding phrases, saving the allusions to Gen. Grant and the Electoral Commission, to indicate that it is twelve years since Lee surrendered, and nine years since the political reconstruction of the South was accomplished. The "permanent pacification of the country," in such a way as will secure "the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their political rights," is still "the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance." And "A moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated." This might have been written by Mr. Lincoln, when the armies of the South had just laid down their arms, and active resistance to the Government had ceased. Something very much like it was said by President Grant, in front of the Capitol, eight years ago. For two Presidential terms the supreme question has been the unification of the country and the pacification of the South. The acts of Congress, securing the protection of all citizens in the enjoyment of their political rights, are as secure and complete as political acumen and perverted ingenuity could make them. Upon the Federal laws is based similar legislation in every State in the South. Surely the law-making power has done its part! It is to be hoped that President Hayes does not propose to take upon himself the task which the Republican party, with the Federal and State Governments at its back, failed to accomplish. The colored people are secure in their rights; so are the whites, except in South Carolina and Louisiana. What is needed now is, not any exercise of power by the Executive Department of the General Government, but the arresting of any further interference by that Government with the domestic affairs of the States.

It is indeed "a question of government or no government; of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belongs to it, or a return to barbarism"; but the momentous question cannot be solved by any other agents than the States themselves. President Hayes writes more as a Lord Protector than as Chief Magistrate of a Republic. We recognize the kindliness of his words, and we do not question his motives. But one sharp and clear-cut sentence, announcing that the States, within the law, must manage their own affairs in their own way, and that the General Government would attempt no other supervision in Carolina and Louisiana than is the rule in Ohio or Connecticut, would have been more to the South, and better for the country, than the oracular generalities which, according to the glasses through we see, mean everything or nothing.

The recommendations of the President on the subject of Civil-Service reform are pitched in the right key. We trust that it is his purpose, without waiting for Congressional action, to make no appointments "merely as rewards for partisan service;" that he will neither desire nor expect any "partisan service" from his officers; and that every officer will be secure in his tenure "as long as his personal character remains untarnished, and the performance of his duties is satisfactory." The appointment of capable and responsible officers for the South, identified with the communities where they are to serve, in the place of the rabble who now make those offices a part of the election machinery, will have a favorable effect upon the States, and, joined to a constitutional policy of non-intervention, will make this, as no other means can, a truly united country.

THE CABINET.

ALL ITS MEMBERS CONFIRMED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—The Senate, after spending three-quarters of an hour in executive session, confirmed the President's Cabinet. There were two opposing votes cast by Democrats against the confirmation of Key, Senator Thurman being reported as having cast one of them. The few Republicans who remained of the collapsed opposition who could not bring themselves to vote for Key declined to vote. It is said there were two votes against the confirmation of Schurz, one Democrat and one Republican. Senator Blaine, it is stated, refrained from voting in Schurz's case, as did several other Republicans. Evarts finally received the vote of Simon Cameron, the latter stating that his Committee was unanimous in favor of reporting Evarts' name, and he always felt compelled to

VOTE WITH HIS COMMITTEE.

The only votes against Evarts were cast by Democrats. No opposition to him was made in the Committee of Foreign Relations; much as some of the members of the Committee were personally opposed to him, they did not venture upon such an impolitic step as to report or vote against him. Schurz's only opposing vote in Committee is said to have been cast by Senator Jones, of Nevada, who does not like Schurz's theories about bonanza mining, and who is opposed to giving Schurz appellate jurisdiction over all important mining titles. It may be amusing to remember as part of the history of the peculiar contest that Simon Cameron's chief point against Evarts was based

ON HIGH MORAL GROUNDS,—

Cameron claiming that Evarts, while connected with the Geneva Award Tribunal, was also attorney for insurance companies, which shocked Cameron's notions of propriety.

The Democratic opposition to Evarts was due almost entirely to the part he took in the proceedings of the Electoral Commission. The only whisper of opposition to McCrary was heard from Democratic sources on the ground that he had interested himself in the Electoral Tribunal, first by moving the resolution proposing the Supreme Court as an arbitrator early in the session, and later by speaking as one of the objectors.

ONE POINT MADE AGAINST KEY

was that Republicans would feel humiliated to ask post-offices from an old Rebel. It is quite generally understood, however, that Key will make so few changes in the post-offices that it will not be worth anybody's while to ask for many. The only roll-call was on the confirmation of Evarts, Schurz, and Key. Thompson, McCrary, and Devens were confirmed without opposition.

EVERYBODY PLEASED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—There is much favorable comment upon the action of the Senate to-day in confirming the Cabinet appointments of President Hayes. It is the impression that the Administration will without delay put into effect, through the various executive departmennts, the policy outlined in the inaugural address. The President this afternoon and evening was congratulated upon the fact that the Government is now fully organized. All members of the Cabinet will take th oath of office on Monday, and enter immediately upon their respective duties.

The first Cabinet meeting will be on Tuesday.

BLAINE.

HE FINDS DISCRETION THE BETTER PART.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—There is a good deal of interest manifested in the probable position of the eloquent Illinois leader, Robert Ingersoll, on the political situation. New York papers to-day are full of advertising gags, which state that in a lecture which Ingersoll will deliver in New York next Wednesday on the political situation he will arraign the Hayes Administration. Blaine's name in these advertisements is connected with Ingersoll's position. Whatever may have been Blaine's intention when he made his first speech, he assures his friends with the greatest positiveness now that he has no intention of opposing the Administration—never had. If Blaine did contemplate placing himself in the forward ranks as the leader of opposition to Hayes' policy before that policy had been defined, the unanimous voice of the press in every section of the country and the

FLOOD OF TELEGRAPHIC PROTESTS

and warnings of his personal friends have forced him to the conclusion that any such intention, if entertained, was a grave political mistake. At any rate Blaine now is seeking every opportunity to create the impression that he is not opposed to the Administration, and wishes it especially to be known that he voted and labored for the confirmation of both Sherman and Evarts, and was last night in social conference with the latter. If Blaine, through pique or ambition, really contemplated leading the opposition faction, he has abandoned the notion for the present, as there was no response from the country, and as the following of which his faction was made up has so rapidly diminished in the last few days, that he would soon be left in a minority of one.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.

Transfers of vessels, Port of Chicago, from Jan. 1 to March 10, 1877, inclusive:

Steamer Belle of Ottawa, B. H. Campbell to Robert Tarrant, all, $325.

Steamer Belle of Ottawa, Robert Tarrant to Walter L. Peck, all, $1.

Schooner R. C. Crawford, C. H. Meyer to William Weinert, seven-sixteenths, $2,500.

Schooner M. V. Dunham, B. H. Campbell to James McCormick, all, $825.

Schooner Frontier City, Louis Huck to Thomas E. Miller, all, $1.

Schooner Gamecock, C. E. Baker to H. P. Olson, one-fourth, $1,800.

Schooner F. B. Gardner, H. K. Elkins to William Weinert, all, $5,000.

Schooner Groton, L. C. Huck to J. S. Dunham, all, $55.

Schooner Groton, J. S. Dunham to Charles W. Parker, all, $175.

Schooner Groton, C. W. Parker to J. M. Long, all, $175.

Schooner Kate Gillett, F. M. Canfield to J. F. McCarty, one third, $1,000.

Schooner R. B. Hubbard, A. Johnson to Thomas Norman, one-third, $106.

Schooner R. B. Hubbard, Thomas Norman to Henry O. Williams, one-third, $150.

Schooner R. B. Hubbard, Thomas Williams to John B. Kinsler, one-third, $140.

Schooner Mary A. Olson to E. Stretch, all, $800.

Schooner Orkney Lass, B. F. Simons to Thomas Williams, all, $1,800.

Schooner J. B. Pomeroy, Sarah C. Morris to M. J. Hackett, seven-sixteenths, $3,000.

Schooner Pilgrim, A. Ferguson to C. S. Gardner, two-thirds, $500.

Schooner Pilgrim, B. H. Campbell to John Sutherland, all, $925.

Schooner Reed Case, J. B. Hall to C. J. Magill, one-eighth, $1,125.

Schooner Annie L. Smith, Asa D. Waldron to Allen Burton, all, $1.

Scow Selma, C. S. Hamilton to Conrad Stark, all, $740.

Scow Selma, Conrad Stark to P. J. Mahoney, all, $800.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Lawrence Woodruff, [illegible], O., while taking in the low variety dives along Madison street last evening, was assaulted in front of one of them by a vagrant giving the name of John Ryan, who, throwing one arm about Woodruff's neck, dipped the other into his pocket and extracted a leather containing some $24. Officer W. A. Sargent witnessed the affair, and swooped down upon the thief just as he threw it from him to escape detection. It was recovered intact, and Ryan was trundled off to the Armory upon a charge of highway robbery.

At about 10 o'clock last evening, Detective Stewart was accosted at the corner of State and Polk streets by a negro named Henry Tyler, who wished to make the officer a party to a crime which the law does not not mention. Stewart consented until he reached the abode of the miserable wretch, and then, throwing open his coat and exhibiting his star, he ordered the fellow under arrest. Upon nearing the station, Tyler made an attempt to escape by tripping up the officer at the alley near the station, but as he was making off Stewart brought him to time by a well-directed bullet that passed clear through the calf of his right leg, inflicting a painful but by no means serious wound.

ILLEGITIMACY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 9.—In your issue of to-day there appears a statement in reference to certain statistics of births and deaths in France, taken from the *Journal Officiel*, that the number of illegitimate births were 7.4 to 100, "which is much larger than in other European countries." This comment surely was made inadvertently. It certainly is very far from the truth, and, having passed nearly half of my life in France, I feel loath to allow it to go uncontradicted.

The above average of illegitimate births of 7.4 to 100 is less than the general European average, which has been over 8 to 100 for years, and is exceeded by the average of very many other European countries, among others Sweden and Norway, Prussia, Saxony, Austria, Denmark, and Scotland. I think England and Wales also exhibit a larger percentage of illegitimate births than France, although the general average of the United Kingdom is lower, which may be accounted for, however, by the fact that this includes Ireland, where the average of illegitimate births is amongst the lowest in Europe.

V. S. M.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—The Senate spent most of yesterday's session in discussing the State-House bill, and the friends of the measure, who are in the majority, but not strong enough to suspend rules and have the bill read three times that day, succeeded in carrying their point by getting an extension of the session. The bill will be read to-morrow and Tuesday, and passed. The Legislature will probably adjourn Thursday. House bills passed to regulate hanging doors in public buildings, requiring that they shall all hang outwards; to give employes of corporations a lien on corporation property for wages; to establish a superior court in Wayne County; the suspected felon act.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Arrived, the steamer City of Brussels from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11.—The steamship Ohio, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 11.—Arrived, the steamship City of Richmond from New York.

HALIFAX, March 11.—The steamship Moravian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 11.—The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society has decided to hold the State Fair of 1877 in this city.

SUICIDE.

ERIE, Pa., March 11.—Caroline F. Schubert suicided here yesterday by hanging. Deceased was subject to fits of despondency induced by poverty and ill-health.

THE FAR WEST.

Indian Legends---The Story of Standing Rock.

Fort Abraham Lincoln---A Battle with Sioux in 1863.

Burnt-Boat Island---A Fearful Tragedy Ten Years Ago.

The Romance of a Mound---A Bad Indian Who Petrified His Daughter.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

STANDING ROCK, Dak. Ter., March 5.—The rock which gives to this Indian agency and military post the name they bear,—

STANDING ROCK,—

is a very small object,—not over two feet in diameter at the level of the ground on which it rests, or seems to rest, and about two feet in height, with a shape somewhat resembling a sugar-loaf. The Indian tradition in regard to it is as follows: Many years ago this country was occupied by the Arickaree Indians. One of these had a squaw who was very devoted to him; which fact, however, did not prevent him taking another squaw to his lodge, according to Indian custom. The first squaw could not reconcile herself to this division of her lord and master's love between two women, and so she abandoned the lodge and went out on the prairie with her infant child, where she sat down, and wept, and grieved, and starved. She died there, and the infant with her, and both were petrified into one stone, which is Standing Rock. Offerings are made to this rock—the petrified woman and child—nearly every day. The top of the rock is always painted, and around its base are beads, cloth, arrows, and other articles used by Indians.

Similar traditions abound throughout the Sioux country. I was recently at Fort Abraham Lincoln, and heard a

PRETTY LEGEND CONCERNING A MOUND,

on the highest point of which that post, or part of it, is located. The mound is about thirty feet in diameter, and five feet above the adjacent ground at the present time. From its summit one can command a view of the Missouri River for twenty-five miles towards the north and nearly as far towards the south, and can overlook the Northern Pacific Railroad for a distance of twelve miles, including the town of Bismarck. Several points of great interest to the future historian can be observed from this mound, some of which I will refer to now, before relating the sad tradition connected with it. Looking down the river and over the country on the east side, a line of timber is seen, marking the prairie like a faint pencil-mark on a piece of brown paper. This timber marks the course of Apple Creek, which empties into the Missouri River about five miles below Fort Abraham Lincoln. In front of its mouth, and extending two or three miles up and down the river, is a heavily-wooded island, called Sibley Island, supposed to have been named in honor of a volunteer officer who commanded the troops that pursued the hostile Sioux from Minnesota to the Missouri River after the massacre of 1862. On a plain near the mouth of Apple Creek, between that point and the Town of Bismarck, was fought

THE LAST BATTLE

of the Sioux in the Indian war of 1862 and '63. The troops were pressing the Indians, who had reached the bank of the Missouri encumbered with wagons, buggies, cattle, sheep, and white women and children,—the latter prisoners in their hands. There is a heavy belt of timber along the east bank of the river at this point, which afforded shelter to the Indians and concealed their crossing from the troops. But, before they had effected the passage of the river, which was over the island referred to above, they became alarmed lest the army should advance upon them in the very act of crossing in their boats made of skins, rafts, canoes, etc. To prevent this, a body of warriors was sent out to engage the troops and occupy their attention until the women, children, and property had been ferried over. The troops were satisfied at being able to hold their camp-ground, and made no advance after the attack by the Indians ceased. The Indians left a number of wagons and other plunder, brought from Minnesota, in the woods, which fell into the hands of the army. A few years ago, a boot-heel was found,

PETRIFIED,

on the battle-field, which is preserved in one of the private collections of curiosities of Bismarck, in consequence of the tradition that its owner, during the fight referred to, had occasion to use his heels, and did so with such Anglo-Saxon energy that at least one of them was kicked off, and, when found many years afterwards, it was turned into rock, through grief and mortification at having been put to such base usage.

Looking up the Missouri River to a point about eight miles above the fort, one sees a little island, or sand-bar, which is known as Burnt-Boat Island. Strange as it may appear, this insignificant sand-bar was the scene of one of

THE BLOODIEST TRAGEDIES

that ever stained the pages of our frontier history. A recital of the details even now chills the marrow of my bones. It was in the year 1868 that a party of eighteen persons, embracing men, women, and children, left the Territory of Montana, well supplied with gold-dust, which they had been fortunate enough to collect in the mines during their sojourn of several years in that Territory. They had in the party about $150,000. Embarking in a Mackinaw boat at Fort Benton, they floated down the muddy torrent called the Missouri River to Fort Berthold, an Indian trading-post and agency. Here they landed, and remained several days for the purpose of refitting, and also because they had been advised that war with the Sioux was being waged by the Government, which rendered it dangerous to pass down the river. But they became impatient of the delay at Berthold, and also were suspicious of the motives of the traders who advised them not to proceed. It was intimated to them that the traders wished them to remain in order that they might make money out of them, their custom being valuable. They launched their boat again. Every man was armed, and a good marksman. A small brass cannon, called a swivel, was placed in the bow of the boat. The gold-dust was put away into little drawers and boxes, built in the boat under the seats and in the bow and stern. During the first night and day all went well, and no Indians were seen. The party camped on shore, and hauled up the boat on dry land. On the second day, in the afternoon, they had passed the mouth of the Square Butte Creek, twelve miles above Fort Lincoln. The current is very rapid here, as everywhere on the Missouri. A mile or two lower down

A HORSEMAN WAS SEEN

on a bluff on the east bank of the river, which circumstance aroused the party in the boat to attention. There seemed to be nothing for them to do, however, but to float on down the river and to keep their powder dry; and this they did. They had now arrived abreast of a strip of wood from which was poured a volley of rifle-bullets, and from which issued the yells of a party of Indians. Some of these shots struck the boat, but nobody was killed or seriously hurt, in consequence of the distance of the boat from shore. It was not intended by the Indians that this volley should have any other effect than that of driving the boat over towards the sand-bar and western bank of the river, which, unhappily, was effected with the precision and thoroughness of all Indian stratagems. The boat was rowed rapidly over towards the sand-bar, on which not a living thing could be seen. It indeed seemed to be but a few inches above the level of the river, and I am told that the Indians who lay there in ambush were almost entirely covered with sand, and, consequently, invisible. The boat had arrived within a few yards of the sand-bar, and the party probably had the intention of landing and repairing any damage to the boat that may have been inflicted by the volley from the eastern bank. When they had approached so near the bar that to recede or sheer off was impossible, the Sioux who were covered with sand raised their heads, aimed their rifles, and fired a fatal volley into the passengers on the little Mackinaw boat.

NEARLY ALL WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED

at the first volley. The men in the boat succeeded in firing off the swivel once or twice, and those who were not too badly wounded kept at the fight as long as strength lasted, but they were finally killed to the last soul,—not one remained to tell the story. The boat was dragged ashore by the Indians, and all that they considered valuable was taken from the bodies and the boat. Several days after the occurrence of this cruel slaughter of helpless men, women, and children, an Arickaree woman, in passing from the Sioux camps about Grand River to Fort Berthold, discovered buzzards sailing around and over the sand-bar, now known as Burnt-Boat Island. Suspecting that a death had occurred there, she approached the scene of the massacre, and found the bodies of the slain, and gathered up some gold from the sand. Continuing her journey to Berthold, she spread the news among the Indians and traders, the latter of whom organized parties of their Indian connections and dependants, and sent them down to the island, with instructions to gather up all the gold-dust that could be found in the sand, and, if possible, to find the boat and search its secret drawers for gold. It is believed that these traders, in this way, procured a large amount of treasure that did not rightfully belong to them. Rumor has it that between them they

PICKED UP ABOUT $50,000.

There have not been wanting those who suspected the traders of conspiring to have the murder committed by the Indians, for the purpose of procuring their gold; but I am informed by those whose judgment is reliable that this charge was started by the agents of a rival firm of traders, with the intention of breaking down their competitors, Gerard and others, and having them driven from the country by Government officials.

From the mound the country descends for a mile or more towards the west, till Beaver-Dam Creek is reached. Falling in with an old soldier, I was entertained for over an hour with accounts of fights and skirmishes between the garrison and war-parties of Sioux, which took place on the open prairie between the post and Beaver-Dam Creek. "What!" said I; "you don't mean to tell me that the Indians ever attacked this post?" "Of course they did, sir," was the reply; "at least

SIX TIMES IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR."

"When was it?" I inquired. "In 1872 and 1873." "What forces were engaged?" "Companies B and C, Sixth Infantry, and Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, under command of Bvt.-Maj.-Gen. W. P. Carlin, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Infantry. The Indians belonged at Grand River and Cheyenne River Agencies. Two fights occurred in October, 1872, one in November, '72, one in May, '73, and two in June, '73." "What was the result?" I inquired. "The Indians were defeated and driven away every time with loss to them. That little cemetery over there [pointing to the post-cemetery] contains the bodies of seven scouts killed in these fights and skirmishes. After the Seventh Cavalry came here, the Indians stopped coming, except on one occasion, when three of them came in and stampeded a herd of mules and horses belonging to a citizen named Smith. Custer pursued them and recovered the animals; the Indians escaped."

To return to the

TRADITION OF THE MOUND:

I asked the soldier if he knew its history. He replied: "The Indians say it was thrown up hundreds of years ago, when, on this hill and along the river at its base, was a large town. There was also a large town on the bluffs above Bismarck, on the east bank of the river. There was a renowned wizard, or medicine-man, located here, who had a beautiful daughter, and who was loved and sought in marriage by a young warrior who lived in the town on the east bank. The wizard objected to the match, and forbade his daughter to receive the visits of her lover. Clandestine meetings resulted. One evening, as the sun was descending below the western horizon, the girl took the water-jug, and started to the spring on Beaver-Dam Creek for water. Her father asked her where she was going. 'To the spring, father,' was her reply. 'Yes, you are going to the spring to meet your lover,' said the father. 'If you go,' continued he,

'I WILL TURN YOU INTO STONE.'

The girl, undaunted, persisted in going, and met her lover near the spring. She related to him the threat of the hard-hearted father. He urged her to fly with him to his father's lodge, where he promised her safety and the protection of his father's people. But it was too late—she was already turning into stone. The threat was executed. The broken-hearted lover returned to his father's lodge, and told of the cruel blow inflicted on him and his beloved. The father of the young warrior appealed to the people of his band to assist in demanding vengeance on the wicked medicine-man. To avoid a bloody war, the people seized the wretch, and, after appealing in vain to his paternal heart, and urging him to restore his daughter to life, resolved to bury him alive. He was tied to a stake; and the women carried earth and heaped it up around him till he was buried out of sight. He died muttering imprecations against his daughter, his people, and his race; and threatened with his last breath to turn the entire population into stone."

I thanked my soldier-friend, and we parted,—I going to look at the stone, which is shown to this day, and is decorated every year, indeed, by every passing Indian, with beads, paints, and cloth.

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

was established in 1872 for the protection of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is located on one of the most prominent hills along the Missouri River, below which is a fine bottom extending five or six miles southward. Three miles north of the post Heart River is seen emerging from the highlands, and flowing through a beautiful valley to the Missouri, which it enters two miles above the fort. The country about Fort Lincoln, Heart River, and Bismarck is the best I have seen along the Missouri River above Yankton. There is no reason why it should not become a thickly-settled and cultivated country. I forgot—there is one reason—the grasshopper or locust. If Providence should fail to stretch out a beneficent hand and destroy that insect in toto, this country will never be the home of civilized man. Who can say that Divine Providence has not sent the grasshopper as an instrument to keep back the tide of white immigration to the land of the aborigines?

CLIFTON.

THE RAILWAYS.

THE IOWA ROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 7.—The following statement shows the earnings of the railroads in Iowa for the year 1876, as returned to the State Executive Council for the purpose of assessment and taxation:

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—Gross earnings, 1876, $3,192,367.27; 1875, $3,404,001.07; operating expenses and repairs, $2,068,831.51.

Iowa Southern & Missouri Northern—Gross earnings, 1875, $270,911.90: 1876, $317,205.68. Operating expenses and repairs, 1876, $317,-475.64.

Dubuque Southern—Gross earnings, 1875, $106,583.80; 1876, $112,465.55. Operating expenses and repairs, $100,460.56.

Keokuk & DesMoines—Gross earnings, 1876, $602,902.01; 1875, $792,782.84. Expenses, $465,-596.24.

St. Louis, Ottumwa, and Cedar Rapids—Gross earning: 1875, $91,603.03; 1876, $75,454.83. Operating expenses and repairs, $86,788.67.

DesMoines and Minnesota—Gross earnings: 1875, $51,658.32; 1876, $59,757.20. Operating expenses and repairs, $39,939.97.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge—Gross earnings, 1875, $163,483.65; 1876, $170,154.48. Operating expenses and repairs, $149,837.53.

Iowa Eastern—Gross earnings, 1875, $32,510.-07; 1876, $26,235.67. Operating expenses and repairs, $20,503.74.

Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska—Gross earnings, 1875, $22,263.12; 1876, $18,829.77. Expenses, $14,719.14.

Iowa Railway and Coal Company—Gross earnings, 1875, $13,627.93; 1876, $12,531.88. Expenses, $8,354.34.

Aledo & Northwestern—Gross earnings, 1875, $7,042.05; 1876, $5,501.05; expenses, $4,450.29.

Central Railroad of Iowa—Gross earnings, 1876, $717,526.49; 1875, $738,759.92; operating expenses, repairs, and taxes, $686,615.04.

Illinois Central (Iowa Division)—Gross earnings, 1876, $1,619,277.32; 1875, $1,850,127.67. Expenses, $1,935,574.45.

Davenport & Northwestern—Gross earnings, 1875, $173,558; 1876, $170,914.33. Expenses, $185,743.04.

Sioux City & Pembina—Gross earning, 1875, $14,757.75; 1876, $24,677.07. Operating expenses, repairs, and taxes, $25,203.74.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—Gross earnings, 1876, $1,128,069.84. Expenses not reported.

Sioux City & St. Paul—Gross earnings, 1875, $174,605.10: 1876, $126,840.94. Operating expenses, repairs, taxes, and insurance, $142,186.29.

St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern—Gross earnings, 1875, $3,429.83; 1876, $279.85.

Sioux City & Pacific—Gross earnings, 1875, $194,078.66; 1876, $219,811.27. Operating expenses, repairs, and taxes, $150,020.45.

Sabula, Ackley & Dakota—Gross earnings, 1875, $93,098.90; 1876, $77,000.60. Operating expenses and repairs, $62,812.07.

Chicago & Northwestern—Gross earnings, 1876, $3,739,625.28; 1875, $3,306,469.59. Operating expenses, $2,188,104.09.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—Gross earnings, 1876, $704,523.57; 1875, $197,089.97. Operating expenses and repairs, $541,030.79.

Burlington & Missouri River (C., B. & Q.)—Gross earnings, 1876, $3,832,011.68: 1875, $3,616,-488.01. Operating expenses and repairs, $2,629,-997.14.

Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque—Gross earnings, 1875, $148,825.79; 1876, $153,841.54. Operating expenses and repairs, $121,202.51.

Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota—Gross earnings 1875, $238,063.67; 1876, $205,085.47. Operating expenses and repairs, $165,131.60.

Burlington & Northwestern—Gross earnings, $1,731.60. This road was in operation only a part of December, 1876. Its expenses were charged to construction account.

The total number of passengers reported carried one mile in the State by the roads named was 161,144,172, and the total frieght, 606,658,319 tons. The gross earnings of the railroads in the State for 1876 aggregate $17,378,690.24, an average of $4,284.50 per mile.

From the above statistics it will be seen that only those companies which own their roads, and are so connected as to take advantage of through business with Chicago and the East on long hauls, have made even a respectable showing; and not one has received 5 per cent on their investment. So far as profits are concerned as compared with the value of money, they might as well quit business and put every locomotive in the shop. And there is little doubt they would do so very quickly if they could get back the money invested. Nearly every road operated exclusively in Iowa has sunk money the past year; and even the branches of the trunk lines to Chicago show a deficiency. Every Iowa branch of the C., B. & Q. shows a deficit for 1876 except two, the Creston and Keokuk & St. Paul branches.

The manner in which the returns are made, no two companies having the same plan, renders it difficult to compile statistics.

LIVE-STOCK SHIPMENTS.

During the last few weeks much fault has been found with the workings of the arrangement which exists between the lines leading East from this city regarding the shipments of live stock. This part of the business is virtually pooled, as each line has to get a certain amount of the shipments. If one road had its quota it could not accept more until the other line had its share. Shippers who may prefer one line or the other do not like the arrangement at all, and several of them refuse to ship their stock via Chicago on this account. The managers of the lines leading to this city from the West say that their live-stock business has greatly fallen off since the Eastern lines entered into the above arrangement, and that most of this business is now being shipped via St. Louis, Indianapolis, Toledo, and other Southwestern points. An effort is being made to have the managers of the Eastern lines, who are now in the city, take some action in regard to this matter, and modify or abolish their arrangement, before they leave the city. The appearances are, however, that nothing will be done at present, and that this business will be allowed to go entirely into other channels, unless the Chicago roads should go to work and take some independent action in regard to this matter, and compel the Eastern roads to do something which will suit the interests of Chicago.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

A special cable dispatch from London to the Toronto *Globe* says:

In the House of Commons Mr. Goldsmid asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it is true that since the 15th of May, 1874, Capt. Tyler, Chief Inspector of Railways of the Board of Trade, had accepted the permanent office of President of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and Chairman of the Central Argentine Railway; and, if correct, whether Capt. Tyler had obtained permission of the Board of Trade to hold those appointments, and whether Capt. Tyler would be allowed to retain such appointments.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that Capt. Tyler had not accepted the office of Chairman of the Central Argentine Railway. He had been offered the Chairmanship of the Grand Trunk some time ago by the Directors, and expressed his willingness to accept that appointment subject to certain conditions, but those conditions could not be agreed to by the Company until the general meeting, which is to be held in the first week in April. Capt. Tyler consequently had not accepted the office, and it was uncertain whether he would do so or not. As soon, however, as he indicated his willingness to accept it he placed his resignation of the office of Chief Inspector of Railways in the hands of the President of the Board of Trade; but he was requested to continue to discharge his duties at the Board pending a decision of the question whether he would accept the Chairmanship of the Grand Trunk or not.

BULLDOZING NEW ORLEANS RATES.

The reason why the recent reduction of rates to New Orleans was made by the Illinois Central and New Orleans, St. Louis & Chicago Railroads has just come to light. There is a fight going on between the various lines leading to New Orleans and the South. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad announces that it will hereafter sell tickets from St. Louis to New Orleans via the Mobile & Ohio Railroad for $5. The passengers purchasing tickets, however, will have to pay the regular fare, $23.50, but the Iron Mountain agents give him an order on the agent at New Orleans for a drawback of $18. This is a precaution against having the tickets used to other points than New Orleans. This reduction makes the rate from Chicago, via St. Louis, $14. The Illinois Central will probably reduce the fare to New Orleans direct, via Cairo, to the same figure. Those anxious to visit New Orleans or the South should take advantage of these low rates at once, for a fight of such proportion cannot last very long, and the old rates may be re-established again before many days.

ST. LOUIS NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—George Tyson, of New York, for himself and numerous other stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, applied to Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, at Chambers late yesterday afternoon for an injunction to restrain Thomas Allen and H. G. Margrand, President and Vice-President of that road, and the Inspector of Election of that corporation from preventing him and his associates from voting their stock at the coming election for a new Board of Directors. Judge Treat refused the injunction on the ground that no emergency was shown, and because the same matter was now before one of the State courts.

The General Passenger Agents were in secret session all day yesterday discussing the new rates, etc., but no definite action was taken, nor is it expected a conclusion will be reached before Tuesday. The question as to where the next Convention shall be held was discussed in Committee, and New York seemed to be the favored point and next September the time.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

General-Manager F. Broughton, of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, has issued the following circular in regard to the examination of Suspension Bridge, which is just now being made:

Referring to the advertisement of this Company announcing the diversion of a portion of the traffic from the suspension bridge, I desire to say that that bridge is again undergoing a thorough examination.

The whole of the superstructure has already been inspected and found to be in a very satisfactory state of preservation, and the portions of the cables imbedded in masonry, as well as the foundations, are now being subject to rigid scrutiny, during which, and to expedite the necessary repairs, it has been determined to divert temporarily the passenger trains by way of the international bridge and Buffalo, as advertised.

Due notice will be given of the resumption of the traffic by Niagara Falls (Clifton).

OLIVER AMES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., March 11.—General-Superintendent Clark, of the Union Pacific, yesterday afternoon issued an order to employes to the effect that the general offices and machine-shops would be closed on Monday in honor of Oliver Ames, whose funeral takes place to-morrow at 1 p.m. All cars, engines, and buildings were draped in mourning this morning. Mayor Chase has called a public meeting to-morrow night in honor of the deceased, who was a stanch friend of Omaha and Nebraska.

The Peabody Donation Fund.

London Times, Feb. 20.

The Trustees have submitted their report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876. It states that the estate at Stockwell has been sold, realizing a profit of £10,275 7s. 9d., the situation having been found inconvenient for the purposes contemplated by the trust. The amount of the fund at the close of the year 1876 was £612,053 16s. 4d., as stated in the last report. To this sum has been added £20,987 15s. 10d., the net income of the past year and also the gain upon the sale of the Stockwell property, so that the total amount of the two trusts on the 31st of December last was £643,316 19s. 11d. The Trustees have spent during the year the sum of £27,428 6s. 8d. in the purchase of land and in the erection of buildings; the amount of unexpended capital at the end of the year was £166,511 8s 5d. Twelve blocks of buildings near Ebury bridge, Pimlico, containing 198 separate dwellings, were completed and opened in the month of August last. The applications for rooms in these buildings were so numerous that the Trustees immediately decided upon building fourteen more blocks of the same size, which will afford accommodation for 272 families. The Trustees having acquired the leasehold interest upon their freehold land in James street, Westminster, adjoining Peabody square, have just entered into a contract for the erection of two additional blocks thereon to accommodate forty-seven families. When the buildings now in course of construction, to be completed during the present year, are finished, the Trustees will have provided dwellings for 2,165 families. The average weekly wages of the head of each family in residence at the close of the past year were £1 4s. 4½d., varying from £1 2s. 2d. at Shadwell to £1 5s. 10d. at Southwark street. The average rent of each tenement is 4s. 3d. per week, which includes the free use of sculleries, laundries, and bath-rooms.

PANIC.

The Disaster in St. Xavier's Church, New York.

A False Alarm of Fire, and a Terrible Rush of Fear-Stricken Women.

Seven Persons Crushed to Death in the Awful Melee.

New York Sun, March 9.

There was a mission for women in St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church in Sixteenth street last evening. Aisles, galleries, and vestibule were crowded with women and children, and the church-yard and sidewalk beyond were thronged with those who could not obtain standing-room in the church. At 8:25 o'clock, when Father Langcake was drawing near the conclusion of his sermon, the shriek of a fainting woman distracted the attention of the congregation. The voice came from the west gallery. Many persons there seated stood up to see the cause of the trouble. A boy's shrill voice piped out, "Fire, Fire," and in an instant

A WILD PANIC

took possession of the gallery occupants, who started terror-stricken toward the exit from the gallery—a narrow staircase that emptied into one of the three front exits from the church. Eight wooden steps led to the first floor vestibule, and eight stone steps thence into the church-yard; but, before the gallery was emptied, six women and one boy lay dead in the vestibule and the yard.

Three thousand persons, so the priests estimate, were in the church, and nearly all of them were women. After the cry of "Fire" many arose, but Father Langcake continued his exhortation. The collegiate fathers, trained to timely ministration, were out of their oratories and into the church before half the worshipers knew that there was danger. The sound of tramping feet coming from the gallery was fast working a panic among those sitting in the body of the church; but the preacher still talked on, and it was only when a brother priest urged his closing that the benediction was pronounced. By this time half the congregation were in the aisles, and pressing toward the doors. The sexton, with commendable promptness, had opened every exit; and the narrow pews and narrower aisles did more to prevent greater fatality than any human agency could have accomplished. The panic in the body of the church was wild, and the rush as uncontrollable; but wide and straight steps at the main entrance were capable of giving passage to the women as fast as they came. After those able to get out had reached safety, not less than twenty-five women were left in the pews, frightened to fainting by the cries of terror.

THE SCENE ON THE SIDEWALK

was scarcely less appalling. Many women had fainted on reaching fresh air. They fell and were trodden under foot by their fleeing fellow-worshippers, many of whom never slackened their speed until they had reached their homes. Then the recollections of friends and relations, from whom they had separated in the panic, sent them shrieking back to the church doors.

Officers stationed at the entrance sent for help as soon as they saw it was needed, and very soon Sergt. Douglass and a platoon of the Thirtieth street police were at the church door. Before they came the streets were blocked with a multitude, through which those who sought missing relatives could scarcely force a way. The street, once cleared of those who were not personally interested, account was taken of the killed and injured. The priests of the college were already busy in reviving the fainting, and sending home the wounded who could tell their residences. The police, as soon as notified, had telegraphed to Bellevue Hospital, and by 9 o'clock ambulances and President Brennan, Commissioner Cox, and an ample corps of surgeons were in attendance. Their arrival was too late to be of much service to the wounded, most of whom had already been sent home in carriages by the priests. The dead were at once removed to the Thirtieth Street Police Station.

THE SADDEST SIGHTS

were in the hour after the disaster. The news spread with rapidity among the denizens of the neighboring tenement-houses, whence most of the worshipers had come, and the cordon of police was assailed on all sides with frantic entreaties for admission to look for missing relatives. All such applicants were admitted. Four of the dead were found in the little vestibule into which the west gallery and west aisles lead. The other three were in the church-yard at the foot of the steps leading out of the vestibule. The entire loss of life occurred among those in the gallery in which the panic originated.

Assistant Sexton Clancy says that since the accident in St. Andrew's last year, the sexton has had orders to have some one always standing, keys in hand, near the doors. Clancy was so standing, and at the first sign of danger every door was unlocked. They all opened outwardly. The panic being in the west gallery, he went thither, and endeavored to stay the tide of panic-stricken women. One woman fell on the first landing, and those behind her endeavored to hold her back, but were irresistibly pressed forward, as Clancy tried to quiet the panic by words, but the women could hear or think of nothing in their fright. After the gallery had been cleared he helped to carry the dead out of the vestibule. Everything that could be done was done to revive them.

AN EYE-WITNESS

gives the following account: "I saw men, women, and children rushing by scores from the main and eastern side exits; but I could not see a single person coming from the exit toward Sixth avenue. There, packed like sardines in a box, higher than a tall man's head, were women and children in the attitudes in which they had first fallen. Those at the bottom were mostly lying flat on their faces, while those above were half doubled over, with the head forward. Here a head could be seen and no body, the latter being entirely covered up by the bodies of other victims. Everywhere arms and hands protruded, with the fingers clutching at whatever was in reach. There was not much noise made by all this—only that deep breathing that comes when men are struggling or wrestling. The only other sound was the shuffling of the feet on the stairs. I don't think an instant was lost by those outside in beginning the attempt to unpack the squirming heap of human beings, but it was a long time, as time was to be reckoned then, before the attempt had any result. The work was made doubly difficult by those nearer, when one was hauled out, catching hold of her clothing or limbs, so as to share her escape. It seemed as if some of them would be

TORN TO PIECES.

Woman after woman, bruised and wounded, with clothing torn, was handed out into the air. Presently the floor was reached, full fifteen minutes from the time the rescue was begun. There, on the stone pavement at the foot of the stairs, lay the seven dead bodies. They took the four first reached to the livery stable west of the church, and the crowd followed them. Cries of distress from those who could not find their friends arose on all sides, drowning the moaning of the wounded who were being hurried to their homes. The police had their hands full for a while, I can tell you. One middle-aged man, Mr. Hagan, made his way in. His young niece was there, dead. The others were two old women and a 12-year-old boy. One of the women was still breathing, I think, when they carried her to the stable."

Within half an hour after the disaster ambulances began to arrive at the Thirtieth Street Police Station, and from them were borne carefully

SEVEN DEAD BODIES,

six of women and one of a little boy. These were carried into the back room and laid in a row, to await identification. The first of the row was a slender girl of 16. The lower portion of her face was bound up to conceal a broken jaw. Next to her lay a 6-year-old boy, his face bearing the imprints of a grinding heel. Beside him lay his mother. Then came two women, one apparently 40 years of age, and the other 27 or 28. Beyond them was a stern-featured, white-haired old woman, whose face was in such perfect repose that, with peacefully-folded hands, she seemed in the calmest slumber. Last of all lay a regular-featured blonde of 20 or less. Their names and addresses are as follows:

Mary Casey, aged 16, 188 Eighth avenue. Taken to her uncle's, at 229 West Eighteenth street.

Michael Spencer, aged 6, 89 Ninth avenue.

Eliza Masterson, aged 40, 408 Seventh avenue.

Mrs. Ann Forbes, aged 38, 61 West Nineteenth street. Taken to the house of her sister, Mrs. McGinnity, at 411 East Nineteenth street.

Mrs. Mary Coughlin, aged 70, 202 West Twenty-fifth street.

One woman unknown.

Outside the station

A GREAT CROWD SURGED.

A few at a time, those claiming to have friends among the dead, were admitted. Among the first to enter was Michael Spencer. He, with a cry, recognized the little lad and his mother as his son and his wife. He threw himself on the floor, and kissed them. After a little he became more quiet, and, taking his seat in a chair placed for him, sat gazing steadfastly on their faces. Then the slender girl was recognized by her uncle, Peter Hagan, as Mary Casey. At the same time the woman on the other side of the Spencers was recognized by friends to be Eliza Masterson. Suddenly there was a loud cry of "My sister! oh, my sister!" and a young woman clad in black threw herself on the next body. Her cousin, who, though crying and sobbing, was more composed, said that the dead woman was Mrs. Ann Forbes. Shortly afterward a young man knelt beside the white-haired woman, saying, "She's my mother, gentlemen, my mother." He was gently led away by the officers, to make room for others. The remaining body, that of the young blonde, which was covered with a shawl of small black and white plaid, remained unrecognized.

FATHER PENDERGRAST,

one of the assistant priests of St. Francis Xavier's parish, was near the altar when the crash occurred. He said that Mr. James Dowd, the sexton, was in the body of the church, and hurried to the exit at Sixteenth street. Every one of the eleven exits was open. As soon as Father Pendergrast saw what had happened, he hurried to the front entrance to the church to render assistance. He met a fire company coming down the street from Fifth avenue and he told the foreman that there was no fire. He begged him to stop his company and to allay the excitement. The foreman complied. The panic was over in two or three minutes, and the church services were continued, closing with the benediction.

In the fifth story of the college in the rear of the church

FATHER LANGCAKE

was seated in his narrow bedroom at a small desk studying, when the *Sun* reporter entered at 10:30.

"It was about a quarter past 8," Father Langcake said, "for we had just concluded blessing the beads, and I had begun my sermon on 'Hell and Death.' The text was a sad one, and the audience, composed of about twenty-five hundred persons, sat very still, and were evidently impressed. I had just referred to the suddenness of death—how it comes upon us when we are least prepared—when my attention was drawn to a woman's apparently heart-breaking sigh proceeding from the Sixth avenue side of the body of the church. Then the shrill, piercing notes of a child's voice broke the stillness in the church, and it seemed like that of a little one, awaking from a sleep, for it said, 'Mamma! mamma!' Then another voice exclaimed, 'Fire! fire!' There seemed to be an immediate raising of the large audience on the west side of the church. I immediately approached the chancel gates, and, in as assuring a voice as I could command at the moment, said: 'My good friends, sit down, it is only a woman that has fainted.' I then continued my address, for the large majority of the people still retained their seats. But suddenly there was

A DEAFENING ROAR,

as of people fighting and screaming. Then Father Merique quietly came up to me and said: 'Brother, you had better say the benediction. There is a panic, and we are taking means to have all the doors opened.' I closed my address short, and then in low tones said the benediction. The people bowed their heads, and some prepared to rise, but Father Minister had gone up to the choir, and, as the benediction was concluded, the organ burst out in a grand Te Deum. Then several women gathered at the gates, and in piteous tones said, 'Father, father, where is the fire?' I assured them that there was none, and they all walked out quietly. Strange as it may seem to-night," Father Langcake added, "as I looked over that vast sea of faces, a spirit came over me of more than ordinary assurance. Sometimes when a church is filled you cannot help feeling alarmed at the chances of a panic. To-night, however, I had none of that feeling—none but one of security."

JAMES COLLINS,

District-Telegraph messenger, said that he arrived at the church a few minutes after the alarm was sounded. There were about fifty persons gathered in front of the entrance in Sixteenth street. The firemen were running down the street from Fifth avenue, and they were met by a priest who asked them to stop and not increase the excitement. Collins was one of the first to go inside of the church. He found the bodies lying in the vestibule, at the foot of the gallery winding-stairs. The body of Mary Coughlin was the first one picked up. A young girl was lying near her.

An assistant sexton named Kennedy says that after the east gallery, which he was watching, was cleared, he crossed and endeavored to quiet the women, who were frantically endeavoring to climb over heads and bodies to escape through the west passage. As many as 100 women, even as late as that, were squeezing into the narrow passage. They would listen to no reason, and took counsel only of their fears. Fainting women, he says, were left in the aisles after those more sturdy had reached the street.

FATHER THIERRY,

a French priest, says that attempts to stay such a panic among such material could only end fruitlessly. When he entered the body of the church those there seated seemed to be attending to the words of the preacher. Shrieks were drowning the preacher's voice, and in a moment the women were all listening to them. The rear exits leading into the college were opened, and priest and acolyte guided the women toward them, thus relieving much of the pressure against those seeking escape by the Sixteenth street doors. Nevertheless, many fainted in their seats, and some in the aisles. These occupied the attention of the fathers, and they saw little of what transpired outside. The nine exits, front and rear, from the church, Father Thierry said, had been constructed since the St. Andrew's disaster, with a view to meet the emergency of sudden and common fright. This sad event only showed the inadequacy of precaution when women were the frightened persons. Still, the father thought the fact that only those in the west gallery were injured was a subject for hearty thankfulness, inasmuch as the others were in nearly as great peril.

Not much over a year ago, in the season of Lent, a sermon on "Hell and Death," was in process of delivery in St. Andrew's Church, in Duane street. A sudden crash was heard, and the terrified congregation looked up and saw that the roof on the west side of the building had been crushed in. The priest was at the most solemn point of his exhortation, and was pointing out the insecurity of life as the crash came. By that accident

ELEVEN LIVES WERE LOST.

The sermon last evening in St. Francis Xavier's was on the same subject.

Warden O'Rourke, Drs. Disbrow, Greene, Hollenbock, and Griswold responded to the summons sent to Bellevue Hospital for ambulances. They said that when they reached the church the crowd on the street was very great and very much excited. "We found," they said, "the bodies of six women and one boy in the adjoining stable and in a drug-store in Sixth avenue. There were no marks on the bodies; they appeared to have been crushed. There were none wounded whose condition made it necessary to take them to the hospital."

In Mrs. Putnam's boarding-house, at No. 137 Fifth avenue, are two of her servants, Maggie Murphy and Ellen Rooney, who were injured in the crush. They started out with the rest, and at the door were thrown down and trampled upon, until, horribly bruised and unconscious, they were dragged out into the fresh air, and put into a carriage. Maggie Murphy is seriously injured internally, and fears are entertained that it may prove fatal.

One of the first to escape from the building said that one woman was brought out alive, he thinks it was Mrs. Spencer, and with his help she walked to a drug store on Sixth avenue, where she died.

The Cardinals.

The creation of nine new Cardinals will raise the number of members of the Sacred College to sixty-six. At present it consists of six Cardinal-Bishops,—Patrizi (Dean), Amat di San Filippo e Sorso, Di Pietro, Sacconi, Guidi, and Bilio,—forty-three Cardinal-Priests, and eight Cardinal-Deacons, or fifty-seven in all. Sixtus V., in 1568, fixed the number of the Cardinals at seventy, but there are generally vacancies. In 1860 there were sixty-nine Cardinals, in 1864 but fifty-nine; in November, 1867, the Sacred College counted no more than fifty-two members. The two senior Cardinal Bishops owe their creations to Gregory XVI., who reigned from 1831 to 1846 immediately preceding Pius IX. The six senior Cardinal priests were named by the same Pontiff. They are the Cardinals de Angelis, Vannicelli-Casoni, Von Schwarzenberg, Carafa di Traetto, Asquini, and Riario Sforza. All the other Cardinals, including the Deacons, have received their red hats at the hands of the present Pope. Of the three English-speaking Cardinals, Cardinal Cullen is eighteenth on the list of priests, between Archbishop Bonnechose, of Rouen, and Cardinal Hohenlohe. Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, comes thirty-sixth, immediately after Cardinal Ledochowski, and thirty-seventh is Archbishop Manning. The oldest Cardinal on the list is the Archbishop of Fermo (de Angelis) who was born on the 16th of April, 1792, twenty-seven days before the Pope himself; only three others date from the eighteenth century. The youngest on the list is Cardinal Bonaparte, born on the 15th of November, 1828. His Eminence is twentieth in order of precedence of the Cardinal priests. When the new Cardinals shall have been created, the Italians in the Sacred College will number forty-one, against twenty-five of all other nationalities.

"He that doth public good for multitudes
Finds few are truly grateful,"
says the old dramatist, Marston. Not so, however, with B. T. Babbitt, the great soap man, or why do the newspapers ring with the praises of his Toilet Soap? A conundrum easily answered, for its excellences command instant conviction.

BLUE GLASS.

The Impudent Pretensions of the New York Herald,

Which Claims to Have Originated the Blue-Glass Sensation.

Plain Contradiction of Its Assertions by Gen. Pleasonton.

The Chicago Tribune Alone Responsible for Originating It.

Our Thunder Not to Be Stolen by Weak Imitators with Impunity.

Some Things the Blue Glass Experiments Have Done.

They Have Cured Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Disorders, Nervous Debility, Etc.,

Been the Means of Selling Much Blue Glass at Exorbitant Prices.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The impudence of the New York *Herald* passes all understanding. If it cannot make a sensation, it is nothing loath to steal one. There is no reason why it should do this, for it has a fair share of enterprise, and is fully competent to hold its own with its neighbors in the matter of news-gathering. But it is as mean and churlish in the matter of awarding credit for enterprise or success to its rivals as can be. It is a part of the great game of bluff which the *Herald* is constantly playing. In the matter of "the blue-glass sensation" it, this morning, attempts to steal credit which belongs to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and I am not willing to submit to it without a protest in the interest of fair play and common decency.

THE "HERALD'S" LARCENY.

In an article over a column long, printed this morning, and headed "Blue Glass," which is also illustrated by a characteristic *Herald* "war-map" of a blue-glass window, this larcenious journal says:

> The interesting speculations of Gen. Pleasonton, first brought to public notice through the columns of the *Herald* about a year since, seem to have impressed the general public favorably, for cobalt blue glass has divided the honors of attention with one of the greatest political sensations the country has ever experienced.

Not only does the *Herald* in this paragraph attempt to steal credit which belongs to THE TRIBUNE, but sets up a claim for itself which has no foundation to rest upon. The fact is that when Gen. Pleasonton's book was printed, a year or more ago, the *Herald* did print an article relative to his discoveries. The article was several columns in length, made attractive with display heads and interjected sub-heads, and pretended to give a full history of the discovery. The article fell dead. It attracted no attention whatever, the public treating it with the same silent contempt that it does the *Herald's* articles generally. Not an extra copy of the paper was sold in consequence of it, nor a foot of blue glass. Outside of the *Herald* files, the article was never heard of again, nor has it been referred to for information by anybody since the present interest in the subject sprang up. As to the present

BLUE-GLASS SENSATION,

its history is very simple. Having been induced myself to try the blue-glass treatment in my family, and having seen that it was beneficial, I wrote an account of it to THE TRIBUNE on the 10th of January last. I took from Gen. Pleasonton's book an account of the experiments therein reported, condensed them, and grouping them together, launched them at the heads of the unsuspecting readers of THE TRIBUNE. The letter was published Jan. 15, and seemed to be just what the people of Chicago had been waiting for. Not only did the readers of that journal become interested, but the editors also. Letters of inquiry and of explanation flowed in to your columns, some scoffing and others seeking further light. Their interest took practical shape, for they at once commenced ordering copies of Pleasonton's book. A member of the firm of Scribner & Co. informs me that on the 18th of January, three days after the letter was printed, they received from Chicago more orders for Pleasonton's book than they could fill, and since then they have had to renew their orders on the publisher several times. In a letter to me, dated Jan. 19, Gen. Pleasonton says:

"Your note and the article you wrote for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, published on the 15th current, on the subject of 'Blue Glass,' is received, and I have read it with complete satisfaction. It has awakened a great interest in the subject, and I have already received some fifteen letters from Chicago asking for further information concerning it. Among them is one from Mr. Medill, editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

On the 22d of January he says:

"There seems to be great interest in my discoveries that has been excited by your interesting communication, published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 15th current. I again thank you for it."

In a subsequent letter he says the interest has spread from Maine to California, and that, from the quantity of letters he receives, he should judge about one-half of the human family was afflicted with ailments of some kind. Now this is the simple way the excitement was started. It started steadily, growing as it spread. My original letter, together with one subsequently addressed to the editor of THE TRIBUNE, was copied far and wide, and in the course of two weeks thousands of persons were experimenting with blue glass.

THE SENSATION IN NEW YORK.

In this city the *Evening Mail* was the only paper that took any notice of the matter for some time. That journal copied from THE TRIBUNE whatever appeared in its columns on the subject, as well as much original matter contributed by scientific investigators. The same interest was awakened here that was roused in Chicago. Extra editions of the *Mail* were called for, and many thousands of copies were sold. At last the *Mail* issued a "Blue-Glass Extra," printed in blue ink, containing my letter, Gen. Pleasonton's to Mr. Medill, and numerous reports of cures effected. This has sold immensely, and is still selling. Being interested in seeing the result of the storm I had so innocently raised, I recently visited some of the glass dealers to learn their experience. The largest importer of "mazarine" glass told me that the first thing he noticed unusual in the demand for blue glass was the receipt of several large orders from Chicago. A few days later people began to come in, with the *Mail* in their hands, and ask for the kind of blue glass which it described. The demand became a furore, and the supply in the city was soon exhausted. Prices advanced from 15 cents a foot to $1 and $2 a foot, at which prices no glass could be had for a time. Window-sash makers went into the business of manufacturing sashes glazed with blue and white panes, and the peripatetic glaziers who go about crying "Glass pud en" carried mazarine panes in their packs. Thus a new industry was started. Later the glass manufactories in different parts of the country began to make the regular mazarine blue glass to their great profit. I saw a statement in a in a Pittsburg paper to-day to the effect that the glass works there had been kept so busy making blue glass that the market was getting short of other kinds. Finally, after the *Mail* had been running on the blue-glass subject a week or so, the other papers awoke to the fact that there was a blue-glass sensation raging in the country, and they could no longer ignore it. The *Times*, *Tribune*, and *World* had articles about it, the *Graphic* illustrated the subject, and all the papers, daily and weekly, religious and profane, had something to say about it. The *Scientific American* pitched into Pleasonton's philosophy, to which criticism he replied through the *Mail*. Finally, this morning the *Herald* wakes up, and, in the manner shown above, coolly appropriates the credit of having aroused the interest of the public in the subject. Its impudence is only equaled by the imbecility of the chap that wrote the paragraph. The simple fact is, that to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in the West, and the *Evening Mail* in the East, belongs whatever of credit attaches to the fact of having directed public attention to Gen. Pleasonton's discoveries and theories. I set the ball in motion simply, while THE TRIBUNE and *Mail* encouraged it and gave it countenance.

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

The dealers in blue glass are the ones who have profited most by the excitement. They sold "mazarine blue glass" at double and quadruple prices as long as there was any in the market, and then the unscrupulous palmed off painted and flashed glass for the genuine article. For a week or more a piece of the pure mazarine blue glass could not be had for love or money, and even yet the market has not become sufficiently stocked to bring the price down to reasonable figures. One dealer told me that if he had had any intimation of the rush there was going to be for blue glass he could have made an immense fortune out of it, as he virtually controlled the market at the time. But he filled orders as they came in, till he was entirely exhausted. Another result has been the sale of Gen. Pleasonton's book. It being a scientific work, there had been no demand for it, anticipating which, the publishers had printed it at the General's expense. When it was ready, he sent a few copies to scientific gentlemen, but the sale of the books amounted to nothing. They lay dead on the shelves of the publishers, a fact for which the General cared nothing, he having accomplished all he desired when his pet theories found their way into the hands of scientific men. But the present excitement created a demand for the book, and the present edition was speedily exhausted. More were printed, the publishers informing a friend of mine that they sold 3,000 copies in two weeks. I see their advertisement states that they are now selling from the fifth thousand. The sales will thus reimburse the General for the cost of publishing his theories, and giving the scientific world a bone to contend over. The *Mail* made something from sales of papers and advertising, and I—well, I made just exactly what I started out to make, the usual price of a letter to THE TRIBUNE, which came to hand promptly and was acceptable, as usual.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.

The blue-glass excitement set thousands of persons experimenting for the cure of disease according to Gen. Pleasonton's theories, and some wonderful cures are reported. Cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, nervious affections, spinal disorders, and nervous debility are reported as having been entirely cured or very much aleviated. One gentleman, long a sufferer from partial paralysis, reports very great benefit derived from the use of blue glass. I am myself 200 pounds of testimony that it is good for rheumatism, it having entirely relieved me from rheumatic pains, from which I cannot remember ever before to have been entirely free. It was seated in my left shoulder, which I seemed to inherit, but was much aggravated by army life. In bad weather the pain was excruciating. For over two months, since I first sat under blue glass, I have not had the ghost of a symptomatic twinge, notwithstanding we have had our usual amount of bad, wet, slushy weather, with damp winds from the sea. Many medical men have given their serious attention to the subject, and some of them have recommended it for their patients. But

GEN. PLEASONTON'S PHILOSOPHY

is a stumbling-block to scientists. They do not accept his theory that electricity is the great force of nature, nor are they willing to see him overturn the Newtonian theory of gravitation without a protest. His assertion that the sun is not an incandescent body, sending forth light and heat, but simply a sort of exaggerated tin-reflector of light, is also controverted. Already the scientists have assailed his theory through various prints, denouncing him as a charlatan and calling his blue-glass ideas "humbug." But I notice they do not offer any other explanation for the results he and others have obtained by the use of blue glass. The quarrel threatens to be an interesting one before it is done. In its petty-larceny article to-day the *Herald* says:

> These new theories of blended light do away with many of the old-fashioned notions which have been grouped together under the head of natural philosophy. Among the most important of these is dissipation of the Newtonian theory of gravitation. If Gen. Pleasonton is right there is no solar radiation of heat. The sun is a great magnet, regulating and controlling all the planets of his system by magnetism. Electricity and blue glass, not gravitation and centrifugal and centripetal forces, are the secrets of life and of nature.

The burglarious article concludes in the following language, the impudence of which I commend to those writers for the press who have not the distinguished honor of having been kicked out of Trinity College:

> All these assumptions were set out at great length in the *Herald* when Gen. Pleasonton's theories were first propounded, and the general adoption of his methods, which are now attracting so much attention, is the direct result of the publicity which this journal gave at the time to the new discoveries in science and medicine to which mankind now seems disposed to conform.

After which I hide my diminished head and subscribe myself DUTTON.

WESTERN PATENTS.

A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan for the week ending March 6, 1877; and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for THE TRIBUNE by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, Washington, D. C. Charge for obtaining a patent, $20. A copy of the Patent laws sent free on application.

ILLINOIS.

Kline & Mason, Chicago, grain separator.
J. Barker, Chicago, middlings separator.
D. Bull, Amboy, windmills.
I. K. Kern, Bloomington, plows.
G. W. McCollom, Polo, harvesters' reel.
E. Norton, Chicago, paint can.
W. H. H. Scholey, Chicago, rail joints.
G. H. Nye, Chicago, valves for pumps.
Backus & Backus, Rock Falls, machine for cutting iron.
W. D. Ewart, Chicago, link for drive chain.
P. G. Miller, Sycamore, plow.
Moore & Moore, Chicago, door sheaves.
M. C. Richard, Oswego, liquid manure.
T. C. Wilson, Chicago, can top.
Steel & Price, Chicago, trade-mark, yeast powder and yeast.

WISCONSIN.

G. A. Hanston, Beloit, grain binder.
J. W. Schmitz, Kilbourne City, horse collar.
J. B. Smith, Milwaukee, coffee pot.
H. B. Johnson, Beloit, steam vacuum pump.
J. J. Rynal, Milwaukee, millstone proof.

MICHIGAN.

O. W. Tripp, Battle Creek, knitting-machine needle.
I. N. Just, Belding, harness trimmings.
A. Berdan, Salem, stoppers for oil cans, etc.
G. F. Green, Kalamazoo, grain binder.
M. Miles, Thomas, automatic gate.
C. H. Pond, Jackson, fire-alarm-telegraph repeater.
J. S. Upton, Battle Creek, grain separator.
L. G. Woolley, Mendon, swinging gate.
J. W. Young, Southfield, Paris-green duster.
G. Johnson, Detroit, trade-mark, spectacles and eye-glasses.

FATE.

Hear the whippoorwill's cry, and the waves from the lake,
As the tide comes in with a moan!
Was a heart ever known for another's to break?
Forgive me—how cruel I have grown!
Yes, it's fate, little one, that parts us to-night.
Hark, the strains of that waltz, how sad!
You are crying, Love, and your face so white—
O God! this will drive me mad.

I remember when first you entered my life—
We had just danced one of Strauss,
And quietly stole away from the rest,
By the waves that now witness my loss.
O it's cruel to find that I love you so,—
That my life has been centered on one
Who to-morrow a wooer comes to woo.
Not mine, but "Thy will be done."

But some one is coming, and, ere I go,
To your soul and heart I would speak:
All I ask is for one deep, passionate kiss,—
'Tis a seal for the past I seek.
God bless and keep thee, my darling—my own!
Good-by!—how cold the words seem.
'Tis a breaking heart that makes no moan;
Life and love seem a ghastly dream.

GENEVA LAKE, March 1. LYNNE.

An Uncivil Bank-Teller.

Boston Journal.

A few days since a gentleman connected with one of the largest safe manufacturing concerns in Boston entered a bank, and presenting a check for $100 waited to receive the money. The paying-teller took the check, looked at it and then at the gentleman, and tossing the check back to him said, very curtly: "I don't know anything about you." "Well," replied the gentleman, "I'm pretty well known; there's a man who knows me," pointing to the Cashier. The party appealed to identified the applicant, and being informed that he was the person to whom the check was made payable, the teller accepted the same and threw out a package of bills, which the applicant took, and stepping to a side desk began to count. A shade of vexation at the incivility of the teller followed by a look of surprise, was observed by the Cashier, who inquired if anything was the matter. "I should say there was," was the reply, "my check called for $100, and I have received $1,000." It was now the Cashier's turn to manifest his chagrin that such a mistake should occur. He, however, consoled himself with the reflection that the money had fallen into honest hands, which he was prompt in declaring. The receiver returned to the teller, and, having apprised him of the mistake he had made, proceeded to admonish him of the danger to which the funds of the bank were exposed by his carelessness in paying $100 checks with packages of $1,000. The gentleman also took occasion to read the young man a lesson in civility; a cheap commodity, in which he was advised to invest. He then handed the teller $900 and left him in a state of painful confusion, from which he has not yet recovered sufficiently to apologize for his rudeness and acknowledge his obligation to the gentleman for returning the amount overpaid.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

MRS. HAYES' REPLY.

On the presentation by Mr. Middleton, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, to Mrs. Hayes of the Bible on which the President had taken the official oath, Mr. McKenney, who delivered the book, at Mrs. Hayes' request read the 11th verse of the 108th Psalm, said to be the verse that Mr. Hayes' lips touched on taking the oath: "They compassed me about,—yea, they compassed me about,—but, in the name of the Lord, I will destroy them." As Mr. McKenney concluded reading, Mrs. Hayes laughed, and said, "Oh, no! I guess he won't destroy anybody."

"HE WON'T DESTROY ANYBODY."

They may "compass him about,"
Measures ban, and motives doubt;
Politicians, foes or friends,
With false views or selfish ends,
Or good or ill intent, may wound,
As they "compass him around";
Jealous aspirants may annoy,
Yet he'll stoop not to destroy.

Enemies may scatter "tares,"
Secret foes lay secret snares;
Feeble friends may shrink away
As 'gainst odds he "stands at bay"
Yet he'll own no "soft or hard,"
None to "punish or reward";
All are citizens, and why
Should he punish or destroy?

All his "aims and ends" in life
Counsel peace, discourage strife;
Sternly he'll uphold "the right,"
Maintain law with modest might,
Rule with firm but gentle hand,
And give peace to all the land;
And, though demagogues annoy,
He will save, but not destroy.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1877. C. J. B.

MATILDA AND BIJOU HERON.

New York World, March 9.

Matilda Heron lay yesterday on the bed in the little house on Twenty-fifth street, with a placid smile and an air of rest on her dead face that made her look ten years younger than she seemed when living. Bijou, poor child, had been taken away from the house that she might be removed from the scene of her bereavement, and was being tenderly cared for at the residence of Mrs. George F. Carey, the wife of Miss Heron's physician. The report that she is to go to her father, Stoepel, who is now the leader of an orchestra in London, is entirely without foundation. Since her mother's divorce from him he has married again, and has several children by his second wife. The feeling among professional people is very bitter against him, and one of them said yesterday that "If Stoepel attempted to take Bijou, the memory of his treatment of her mother would be revived, and the very supers would rise up to oppose him." Bijou, who is under engagement to Messrs. Shook & Palmer, of the Union Square Theatre, will continue there,—residing, meanwhile, with Mrs. Carey, who takes a great interest in her.

At Bijou's earnest desire, Miss Heron will be buried here instead of Philadelphia, as was at first intended. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 o'clock from the Little Church Around the Corner, and the body will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery by the side of little Marie Heron, a daughter who was laid there eleven years ago. High requiem mass will be celebrated in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church on Monday morning. John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, John Brougham, Lester Wallack, A. M. Palmer, Harry Watkins, E. A. Sothern, and William Stuart have been designated as pall-bearers at the funeral, and C. A. Stevenson, E. M. Holland, Oakes Rose, C. H. Kingsley, Robert Hyslop, and Robert Hilliard will act as ushers. Cards of condolence, flowers, and other attentions were received yesterday from actors and actresses all over the country, Dion Boucicault and E. A. Sothern being among the earliest.

There is a notable inconsistency between Miss Heron's life and its closing scenes. As intense a Catholic as ever lived, she is to be buried from a Protestant church and to have mass celebrated by Catholic priests. She was always a strict Catholic; once, when in Philadelphia, she was walking along a street when a laborer fell from a scaffolding to the sidewalk and lay there fatally injured. As Miss Heron passed he called for a Catholic priest, but there was none at hand; as quick as thought Miss Heron rushed to him, and, taking the dying man's head in her lap, she tore from her neck a crucifix that she always wore and held it to his lips till he died, which was but a minute later. In telling this story, herself, which she frequently did, she would add: "I guess I was as good as a priest to him, poor fellow." Miss Heron never parted with the crucifix used that day in Philadelphia. With the superstition of her race she attached great importance to it, and wore it till her death.

Her natural eccentricities increased notably during the latter part of her life. She frequently spoke of herself as "Poor Tilly." Sitting in her room conversing with friends, she would start up suddenly and electrify her hearers with a powerful recitation from some old play which would have evoked thunders of applause from any audience. When complimented upon her performance, she would say, alluding to Bijou: "Ah, she is the future greatest actress in the world. Wait till you see her—and that will be when I bring her out." Indeed her affection for her child amounted to a passion, she lived in her and for her. A few months ago, in a fit of eccentricity, she conceived the idea that some one was trying to separate them. Instantly she moved from her lodgings and sought apartments in an obscure part of the city, remaining concealed there for several weeks, while her friends were seeking in vain to discover her whereabouts. For some time past she had been engaged in lawsuits against several actresses for alleged infringement of her right to "Camille," some of which are understood to be still pending.

Bijou Heron is now 15 years old, she is slight, graceful and good-looking, but with a prematurely old and careworn air and manner. This is due, no doubt, largely to the life of constant excitement and anxiety that she has led with her mother. She is really more womanly than most women twice her age. Her friends and those of her mother are anxious that she shall now retire from the stage for a time and seek the training and recreation of other girls of her age, which she has hitherto lacked, either in a school or with a family. It is not improbable that this will be done, and, if it is, Miss Bijou is, in the opinion of those who are competent to judge, destined to great success as an actress. The means to enable her to pursue the course suggested are likely to be raised either by a benefit performance or by subscriptions from professional friends of Miss Heron, many of whom are indebted to her for past kindnesses.

THE PATRIOTIC MILLIONAIRE.

New York World, March 9.

The will of Joseph L. Lewis, who, as announced, had left almost all of his large wealth to the United States Government, to be used toward paying off the national debt, will not be offered for probate before week after next, some complications having arisen as to the property. Yesterday he was buried from the little house No. 326 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, where he had lived for many years, only a few personal friends being present at the funeral.

The dead millionaire seems to have had but few acquaintances, and information in regard to his earlier history is very meagre. Mr. George D. H. Gillespie, of the Manhattan Banking Company, one of the two executors under the will, says that he thinks Mr. Lewis came here from one of the West India Islands. As to his motive in making a will so unusual in its provisions, Mr. Gillespie says that some time ago Mr. Lewis expressed a purpose of leaving his money to various charitable institutions, including the endowment of a Home for Crippled Soldiers, but this intention he afterwards abandoned. He served in the war of 1812, and it was with difficulty that his friends could prevent him from offering his services to the Government at the breaking out of the late War, though he was a man of 70 at that time. He was enthusiastic in his devotion to his adopted country—almost the only emotion he ever exhibited—and upon this fact his singular bequest is easily explained. His property, consisting largely of real estate in this city, is estimated by Mr. Gillespie to be worth not less than $1,225,000, and, with the exception of a few legacies to the amount of about $50,000, he has left all to the Government for the purpose named. Whether he has any relatives could not be ascertained.

Mr. Lewis was a very "close" man, and many stories are told illustrative of his habits. The fare across the Hoboken Ferry is three cents, but packages of tickets may be bought at the rate of two cents. On one occasion Mr. Lewis found on reaching the ferry on his way home that he had left his two-cent tickets at the Manhattan Savings Bank—in a perfectly secure place, however,—and, rather than pay the extra cent, he hurried back to that institution, got his tickets, and returned complacently to the ferry. He was a man of indomitable energy and unusual physical strength, so that only a short time before his death he bore his burden of 86 years as if he had been a much younger man. Whether he made his fortune in the establishment at No. 3 Wall street, in the manufacture of engraved plates for cards, etc., or in outside speculations, does not seem to be definitely known by his friends. He is said to have been a man of culture, and in making impromptu verses he took great delight and pride.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

M. Emile de Girardin has recently made an interesting contribution to the history of the Franco-Prussian war. The *Salut* had maintained that Napoleon III. was forced into the conflict by the popular excitement on the subject of the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain. The Emperor, it will be remembered, made a statement of a similar character to the King of Prussia after the capitulation of Sedan. The editor of the *France* now maintains that the popular excitement was non-existent. On the evening of the 4th of July, 1870, Girardin was invited to dine with Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif. Among the guests were also M. Chevandier de Valdrome, then Minister of the Interior, and Marshal Bazaine. M. de Girardin had scarcely been announced, when the Minister came up to him and drew him aside, saying, "You have heard the news?" "No; what has happened?" "Prussia is setting up the candidature of a Hohenzollern Prince for the throne of Spain." "Well, and what then?" "What then? Why, cannot you understand the gravity of the act? It is a defiance hurled against us. All the papers must take it up. Have an article on it in the *Liberte* to-morrow." M. de Girardin quietly replied that he had made over the *Liberte* to M. Detroyat; but Valdrome was urgent in his request that "a vigorous article against Prussia" should forthwith be written; Girardin must use his influence with Detroyat. "From the ignorance in which I was," observes the former, "and from the indifference with which I regarded the question which so keenly excited the Minister, one can judge of the indifference and ignorance of the country, which only learned of the war against Germany after it had become inevitable." Girardin adds that on the same evening he was much struck with the language used by Marshal Bazaine as to the prospects of France in the event of a campaign on the Rhine. "His coldness, his doubts, his fears, seemed to me of evil augury." When Girardin considered war inevitable, he acknowledges that he himself thought it necessary to force (*violenter*) and to over-excite (*surexciter*) the public sentiment, which was also "cold, very cold." For this reason, when the "Marseillaise" was sung at the opera, he called on the whole house to stand up,—a circumstance which has more than once been very unjustly cast in his teeth.

J. T. RAYMOND'S MANIA.

New York Dramatic News.

John T. Raymond is very strong as a matcher. He is not averse to a little game of poker or an occasional touch of lansquenet, but his special adoration is matching for money. If he can catch a friend while traveling from place to place, he will match him day and night. He will go off the stage and match till he goes on next night. He will match between the acts. He has now of late invented a system of matching with Willie Deutsch (Florence's manager) by telegraph, and he occupies many of his spare moments in this delectable occupation. When he first struck the "Gilded Age" he was $15,000 behind, all the result of matching. He paid all this up with his first profits, then bought his wife, Marie Gordon, a carriage and pair, and after that he went to matching again. If he meets a friend on the street, he asks him to take a drink, and then wants him to match. He will go out with a couple of hundred dollars in his pocket in the morning and return in the afternoon for more. It is a mania with him, and is said to eat up a goodly portion of his profits. Last fall, when in San Francisco, Raymond met Maurice Grau on the street and they went together into the barroom of the Palace Hotel. Raymond proposed matching. They matched two ten-dollar pieces. Grau won. They doubled it, Grau won. From tens and twenties they went up to hundreds, a streak of luck accompanying Grau throughout. From hundreds they soon got to thousands. In less than half an hour Raymond had lost $32,000. It was on honor, of course, as neither had that amount of money. Raymond was excited and nervous, and proposed matching the whole $32,000 on one cast. Grau consented, put down head. Raymond matched him and won. This gave him a lesson for a time, but he was soon at it again, inveterate as ever. A few days ago Raymond met Grau opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Raymond pulled out $50, Grau had $25, and in five minutes the latter had lost it. By chance he found a five-dollar bill in his pocket and matched that; he won, and ten minutes after had Raymond's $50 and his own $25 safely stored back in his pocket. That day Grau sent $10 to St. John's Guild. Willie Deutsch is about $1,200 ahead at present in his matching with Raymond.

LETTER FROM MARTIN LUTHER.

Reading (Pa.) Times.

Mr. Frederick Lauer has in his keeping an original manuscript letter of the great Reformer Martin Luther, dated in the year 1542. The letter is written on a half sheet of paper, note-size, and is in a well-preserved condition. The manuscript is legible, and the signature "Mart. Luther, D." is written in a good, bold hand. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of this letter, written in the dialect of the German language current during the sixteenth century. The signature and chirography have been compared with other manuscripts of Dr. Martin Luther still in existence, and found to be an exact resemblance. The letter is the property of John G. Lange, of Richmond, Va., and was sent to Mr. Lauer by that gentleman in the hope that a purchaser for it might be found at the Centennial.

Mr. Lange came in possession of the letter by accident. A number of years ago he had sent to him an old German book, which it was represented had at the time been the property of Dr. Martin Luther. The book was printed some time during the sixteenth century, and it bore the appearance of not having been opened for a couple of hundred years. Concealed among the leaves of this book was found this letter, which is now so highly prized. The letter is a brief dissertation on the 118th Psalm, and contains thoughts similar to those found in the "Hymn of the Reformer," and it is believed that the inditing of this letter first led to that famous hymn. The letter contains expressions which now sound exceedingly curious in the present refined condition of the German language. The writing is neat and concise, although difficult to read, except to a thorough student of German, in consequence of abbreviations and singular terms used. The age of the letter, 334 years, and its excellent state of preservation, give it great value, and it will no doubt ultimately find an eager purchaser in some collector of curiosities of this kind.

THE HOUSE OF OTHMAN.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The present Sultan, it may be remembered, *apropos* of recent rumors, has five brothers besides the ex-Sultan Murad. The eldest of these is Mehemmed Rechat Effendi, who is 32 years of age. Ahwed Kemaleddin Effendi, who comes next in order of succession to the Throne, is 29 years old. After him come Mehemmed Buhran Uddin Effendi, and Noureddin Effendi, aged 27 and 25 respectively. The Sultan's youngest brother is Suleiman Effendi, who completed his 16th year on the 12th of last month. But according to the Turkish law of succession, which provides that the heir to the Sultanate shall be the eldest male of the House of Othman, Youssouf Izzedin Effendi, eldest son of the late Abdul Aziz, would, of course, come before Suleiman Effendi in the order of succession. Prince Youssouf was 19 on the 9th of October last. He has three brothers—Mahmoud Djemil Eddin (born Nov. 20, 1862), Mechmed Selim (born Oct. 8, 1866), and Abdul-Medjid (born June 27, 1868). Prince Mehmoud would, therefore, come next to his cousin, Prince Suleiman, in the order of succession. Should, however, all the male members of the Imperial family end by fulfilling, as far as in them lies, a celebrated prediction of Sismondi's, it may be worth remembering that Abdul Amid II. has seven sisters, ranging between the ages of 35 and 22. The eldest of them, Sultana Fatime, has been twice married—firstly, when her Highness was within some months of completing her 14th year, to Ali Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha. Left a widow at 18, the Princess married, five months after the death of her first husband, Mehemmed Noury Pasha, or Noury Pasha simply, as he is more commonly called. In the event of a failure of male heirs to the Throne of Othman, several Pashas would, according to Mussulman ideas, be able to put forth claims in right of the female line. The first successor of Mohammed in the Caliphate was his father-in-law, Abu Bekr; and the fourth Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet.

NOT A CHICKEN.

Detroit Free Press.

At precisely 2 o'clock by the bells the other morning a policeman who was walking up Beaubien street caught sight of a negro who was skulking along a fence, and he called upon him to stop.

"Ize in a big hurry to ketch de mawning train for Toledo!" called back the African.

The officer threatened to shoot if he did not stop, and the skulker halted.

"Does you imagine that I hez dun got a chicken beah?" he asked, as the officer approached.

"Yes, sir; that's exactly what I imagine."

"And if I hezen't got a chicken I kin go right down to de depot, kin I?"

"I guess you can."

"Well, sah, den gaze on dis yere an' tell me if de name is chicken!" said the man, as he pulled a big goose around in front of him.

The officer went back on his word, and took the negro under arrest, and the victim was yesterday explaining:

"Whar's de use ob trying to get along wid dem p'licemen! De best way is to drop de goose an' make fur de woods."

A SHOCKING BAD HAT.

One day when the venerable Turgot was Intendant-General of Finance, a very seedy-looking person, with a hat in a pitiable condition, was introduced into the audience-chamber of the Minister. The man had a wonderful project "by which he could give the King 150,000,000 francs." "But, my dear sir," interrupted Turgot, "I am sure his Majesty would not have taken it amiss had you subtracted just enough from your magnificent present to buy yourself a hat therewith." And the Minister bowed out the projector.

THE COURTS.

A Little Probate Law—Judgments and New Suits—Bankruptcy Matters.

In the case of Eisendrath Ammon vs. Francis Agnew and the heirs of John P. McDermott, decided Friday by Judge Moore, a rather important point of law was involved. Complainants some years ago furnished McDermott & Agnew about $3,500 worth of brick. McDermott subsequently died, and the claim being unpaid, complainants filed a claim for the amount against McDermott's estate, which was solvent, in the County Clerk's office some months before an adjudication term. Nothing further was done until May, 1876. In November, 1874, at an adjudication term, this claim was rejected, the claimants not appearing, for want of prosecution. Last spring the present suit was begun, more than two years after letters of administration had been issued, against the representatives of McDermott and the surviving partner, Agnew, to establish the claim and enforce its payment. The defendants claimed that there had been no exhibition of the claim against the estate within two years from the date of letters of administration, and it was not shown or pretended there was any other estate belonging to McDermott discovered which had not been inventoried and accounted for.

The Judge held that the filing of the claim in the Clerk's office of the County Court in April, 1874, did not amount to an exhibition thereof as was required by the statute, and there having been no further steps taken by the claimants in the County Court in respect to their claim, and it having been dismissed by the County Court for want of prosecution, the present bill having been filed more than two years from the date of the issuing of letters of administration, as to the estate of McDermott the claim was barred, and the bill should be dismissed as to his heirs for want of equity. It was further held that Agnew had not proved his plea of set-off, and that a decree should be rendered against him for the amount due, $3,001.35.

Under the old law it was sufficient to give the account to the Administrator to save the bar of the statute, but under the present law, which went into force July, 1872, there are only two modes of exhibiting claims against an estate, first, by presenting them to the Court at the terms fixed by the Administrator; and, second, secured claims not presented at an adjudication term may be filed with the County Clerk and a summons issued thereon against the Administrator.

DIVORCES.

Frederick Schmidt filed a bill Saturday against his wife, Margarette, charging her with adultry and cruelty, and asking for a divorce.

Belle De Ament filed her bill against her husband, John De Ament, making similar charges and asking for a similar relief.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond returned from Springfield Saturday afternoon. He will be here until Thursday, when he leaves for Milwaukee to be absent two or three weeks.

The motion for new trial in the perjury case of Alvin N. Lancaster was postponed until Thursday, owing to the illness of Leonard Swett, his counsel, who had exhausted himself in the Sullivan case the day before.

Judge Blodgett will decide the ejectment case of Tibbits vs. The City of Chicago, this morning.

The motion for Receiver in the case of Francis Jackson vs. Obadiah Jackson was postponed a week, the defendant's answer not having been filed.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Charles D. Sherman, Receiver of the Fourth National Bank, began suits in debt against the following parties: Daniel Bogle, damages, $1,500; Benjamin V. Page, $1,000; William Reddick, $1,000; M. H. Hall, $2,500; H. H. Honore, $8,000; R. E. Goodell, $7,000.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill against John C. and Elvira S. Burroughs and others to foreclose a trust-deed for $40,000 on Lots 1 to 18 inclusive, in Burrough's Subdivision of Lot 58, in Ellis' East Addition, being the whole of Burrough's Subdivision.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the case of James Kincaid, the dealer in men's furnishing goods, R. E. Jenkins, the Assignee, filed a petition Saturday setting out that all the stock, fixtures, etc., of Kinkaid were in the hands of the Sheriff, and were to be sold to-day on an execution in favor of James Patton for $7,233.14. The Assignee thought he could sell the goods to better advantage than the Sheriff, and asked to be allowed to make an arrangement with the Sheriff and Patton to make the sale himself, and giving the latter a lien on the proceeds of any sale. Judge Blodgett authorized the Assignee to make such arrangement if he could.

A general meeting will be held April 12 in the case of J. J. Vanderlip.

The sale of the assets of the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Works by the Receiver in the State Court was approved.

The objections to the discharge of Louis Levin were withdrawn and the case referred to the Register for final report.

Robert E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Charles L. Page.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr.

Stephen W. Ransom was elected Assignee of Cushing, Kirk & McLean under bond for $20,000.

E. E. Todd was elected Assignee of McFarland & Price under bond for $2,000.

In the same case the creditors voted to accept a composition of 10 per cent, payable in six months, secured by the bankrupts' notes and their assets, which are to remain in the Assignee's hands until the notes are paid.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 o'clock to-day for the estates of John J. Hamblin and of August Melsted.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Gustav A. Pudewa began a suit for $2,500 against Henry Schulenberg.

Frank E. Spooner sued John B. Mallers for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Caleb Ford began a suit for $3,000 against Elisha Ford.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—223, 243, 244, 246, 248, 250, 251, 256, 258 to 265, 267 to 270 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—20 to 36, 38 to 41, 46 to 53 inclusive. No. 27 on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—16, 17, 18. No. 12, Niegelsen vs. Olivet Baptist Church, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 3,775, Wells vs. Burns, and calendar Nos. 210, 211, 212, 213, 217, 219, 221.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 4,710, Cunning vs. Miller, and calendar Nos. 296 to 320, except 301, 302, and 314. No. 288, Byrne vs. Kean, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 483, Stevens vs. Balbach Smelting & Refining Company.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—No announcement made.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Wheeler Truesdell vs. E. Ashley Mears, $1,252.66.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—H. W. Nierdert & Co. vs. Edward Jacob, $243.78.

JUDGE GARY—Mercantile Insurance Company vs. Robert W. Dunton, $330.58.—Isaac P. Coates vs. Chicago Cotton Manufacturing Company, $7,156.35.—Alfred Weld et al. vs. S. Bartlett and James Shields, $1,377.65.—W. C. Egan vs. Chicago Cotton Manufacturing Company, $4,844.58.—R. W. Hardy et al. vs. same, $8,102.68.—Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. George H. Drew, $165.21.—Thomas McLean vs. Obadiah Jackson, $978.50.

CIRCUIT COURT — CONFESSIONS — Ferdinand Schmidt vs. Rudolph Bachmann, $3,164.82.

TAXATION.

The Opposition to the Tax Bills Agreed Upon by the Legislative Committee on Revenue.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—About the time of the adjournment of the Legislature last week, it began to be bruited about Springfield that numerous weighty objections had been discovered to the bills for the collection of back as well as forward taxes, agreed upon by the Joint Committee on Revenue, and reported to both Houses. Precisely what the objections were was not indicated, but, by vague indirection, it was given out that they were insurmountable. About the same time, also, it was allowed to "leak out" that the members from the country districts were tired of legislating for Cook County, and, for that reason, would be very likely to kill the bill. A slight exploration under the surface accounted for the laborious industry with which these two reports were allowed to leak out and given the widest possible circulation. The objections to the bill have been discovered, not by members of the Legislature, but by Chicago lawyers for tax-fighters. The bill, which has been carefully draughted, discussed at length by the Joint Committee on Revenue, and, after mature consideration, put into its present form, provides, to sum it up in few words, that, *after taxes have been levied, they shall be paid*. The numerous objections to the bill that have been sent to Springfield by lawyers for tax-fighters, may also be summed up in the same manner. They are, that, should the bill become law, then, when taxes are levied, they will have to be paid. As it is now, it is only the small property-holders, and those who pay voluntarily, who have to contribute taxes. A heavy real-estate owner, by taking advantage of the technical defects in the present law, can successfully fight his taxes, and escape for years, if not forever. So has grown up an army of professional tax-fighters,—large property-owners, who, through defects of the present law, are allowed to cast the whole burden of taxation on their poorer and more honest neighbors. The bill corrects these defects, and, if passed, would check tax-fighting. The present law offers a premium to tax-fighters. It is the law they want left unaltered.

Why a tax law should not compel every rich man, as well as every small property-owner, to pay his share of taxes, is one of those things which only the tax-fighters' lawyers could find out. They have found it out; and the reams of points and arguments they have sent to Springfield to be "crammed" into members for speeches against the bill, are simply arguments for allowing heavy property-owners to escape payment of taxes, while small property-holders, who cannot afford the expenses of tax-fighting, are compelled to pay all the taxes,—both their own, and what additional levies have to be made for what the tax-fighters do not pay.

Why any member of the Legislature should be willing that anywhere such rascally injustice should be perpetrated, is also one of those things which only the tax-fighters' lawyers could find out. They have found out that, if a member's own constituents pay their taxes honestly, it is none of his concern how many tax-fighters in other counties rob the treasury by cheating it out of their taxes. It is the argument by which, if a member saw a thief picking a pocket, the member would say, "Oh! that is a Cook-County job," and let the thief go on with his stealing. The fact is, the bill is not a Cook-County measure. It is for the whole State, to compel every property-owner in the State to pay his taxes; and I am mistaken in my estimate of the good sense and honest purpose of the General Assembly if there can be found in it men who will declare they are willing to let any property-holder escape taxation through tax-fighting; or, because there is most tax-fighting in Cook County, that they are willing to let it go ahead.

A Pittsburg paper speaks of a young man "who shot himself in the West End one evening last week." There is nothing like being explicit. The young man is severely but not fatally wounded; but if he had shot himself in the southwest end, and a little northerly, veering southeasterly, there would have been no hopes of his recovery.—*Norristown Herald.*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., third door north of Monroe-st.—First-class board, $5, $6, and $7 per week; transients, $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENT, WIFE, AND CHILD CONvenient to business centre and moderate terms. Address C V R, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES ON HOUSEHOLD AND OTHER goods stored with CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 78 and 80 Van Buren-st., near State; fairest rates.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO loan on real estate in sums from $1,000 to $5,000. Hawley Building, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$700 IN SAVINGS-BANK CERTIFIcates due in four months, drawing 7 3-10 per cent interest. Apply at 146 Dearborn-st., in basement.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON CITY vouchers, warehouse receipts for produce, and on rents and mortgages. LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OVER $1,000 AT 8 and 9 per cent, and smaller loans at 10 per cent. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$400 FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS AT 10 PER cent. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 2, 148 Madison-st.

7 PER CENT—WE HAVE $30,000 TO LOAN IN one, two, or three sums at 7 per cent on central improved property; funds here; can close at once. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO PURCHASE A SECOND-hand piano, or organ, at following low prices:
$50 will buy a good piano, made by Meyer.
$55 will buy a good piano, made by Geo. Hews.
$75 will buy a good piano, made by A. H. Gale.
$100 will buy a good piano, made by J. Preston.
$150 will buy a fine carved case, made by Kimball.
$160 will buy a fine carved case, made by Hayden & Sons.
$175 will buy a fine carved case, made by J. P. Hale.
$200 will buy a fine carved case, made by Wm. P. Emerson.
$225 will buy a fine carved case, made by Wm. Knabe.
$275 will buy a fine carved case, made by Hallet, Davis & Co.
Organs for $25, $30, $50, $60, $75, $100.
W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS for sale and for rent; lowest prices and easiest terms in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROKEN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—TO the policy-holders of Continental Life, Security Life and Annuity Company of New York, and New Jersey Mutual Life of New Jersey: The time for proving your claims against the above Companies is limited, and unless you attend to them forthwith you will be debarred. I will attend to your interest, as I have the facilities to do so. Call at once. S. SELEMAN, with Connecticut Mutual Life, 81 and 83 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A BARGAIN IN A SECond-hand medium-sized fire and B. or burglar-proof safe, on which could be placed a time lock; give minute description and price loaded on cars. DORR HEFFLEMAN, Grand Island, Neb.

$2.500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. OUTFIT AND a $25 shot-gun free. For terms address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WORK and farm horses, matched teams, and driving horses, top and open buggies, new and second-hand express and grocery wagons, single and double harness, halters, whips, etc., Tuesday, March 13, commencing at 10 a. m. Stock of all kinds on hand at private sale at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st.

I WILL CLOSE OUT AT COST ALL MY CARriages, buggies, and phaetons carried over from last season. G. L. BRADLEY, 218 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A NEARLY NEW leather-top phaeton buggy; must be first-class and cheap for cash. Address M R C, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY, FROM A BUGGY (SUPPOSED) on West Lake-st., between the bridge and Clinton-st., an account book. The finder will be suitably rewarded on bringing it to 19 North Clinton-st. J. J. WILSON.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING—BLACK AND TAN pup. A reward if returned to 1496 Prairie-av.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 11, IN Ogden-av. car, a red Russia-leather pocket-book containing a sum of money, with name of owner on inside; finder will receive a liberal reward on leaving it at 691 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH LEVER, 18 CARAT, GOLD watch; Empire bedstead, with bookcase top; Summer King cook-stove, with oven; or will exchange for business horse and buggy and pay difference in cash. Address S 98, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, crockery, stoves, and furnish houses throughout on installments, at the lowest cash prices.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—BIG PRICES PAID FOR standard works of any kind. Call or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE 4-STORY STONE BLOCK, lot 40x138, northeast corner of State and Harrison-sts.; rents now at $6,804; $15,000 down, balance easy time; this is the cheapest and best paying property ever offered in Chicago at the price it will be sold. It is surprising that men who have money will not invest in such property; it will pay net next year 15 per cent, and in 5 years will sell for $25,000 more than we will sell it for.
$60,000—An elegant stone front store and lot on Madison-st., near Fifth-av.; rents $12,000 for wholesale business. Terms easy.
$500 per foot—Fine corner on State-st., near Van Buren (clear). Terms easy.
$1,500 cash—Nice lot on Harrison-st., between Loomis and Laflin-sts.
$4,800—Good store and lot, corner Halsted and Nineteenth-sts. Terms easy.
Fine octagon front brick dwelling, barn, and lot, south front on Adams-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts. Will be sold at a bargain.
Good cottage and two lots on Harrison-st., east of Cicero-court, $2,200. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OF BEST RESIDENCE lots, Dearborn-av.
200 feet of best residence lots, Superior-st., east of State.
150 feet of best residence lots, Huron-st., east of State.
Terms easy. No middle-men need apply. PROPRIETOR, 278 East Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500, THREE-STORY BRICK, NO. 18 Holbrook-st. $2,500, 2-story brick, corner Harvard-st. and Campbell-av. $1,800, 2-story frame, 10 Harvard-st. $2,500, 2-story frame, 20 Harvard-st. $2,500, 3-story brick, 970 West Polk-st. $2,000, 6-room cottage, 6 Fillmore-st. Above property will be sold on monthly payments if desired. No trade taken. Inquire at 385 Western av.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST., 3 NEW STONE-front houses; will be ready to occupy about the 15th of March. Also 3 on Ada-st. adjoining the same. For terms and price call or address I. K. RUSSELL, 89 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill., principal. By the same party, 3 houses on Fulton-st., near Central Park, at the new railroad station. This property is well worthy the attention of parties looking for houses.

FOR SALE—$8,800 WILL PURCHASE THE ELEgant 4-story marble-front house, containing 14 rooms, east-front on Ashland-av. 80 feet north of Jackson-st. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER FRANKLIN and Madison-sts., 80x180 feet, with 5-story store well rented.
A store on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, paying 10 per cent net on price.
Store on leased ground on State-st., near Madison.
A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH brick basement, 22x55 feet on Warren-av., lot 24x125, $3,700. This is a bargain. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots; prices and terms to suit everybody; fare only $6.25 for month; 20 trains a day; highest land of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—480 ACRES GOOD land well located in Duval and Nassau Counties, Florida. Address X Y, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — WE HAVE A CUSTOMER WHO wishes a home on the West Side. He will pay all cash if a bargain is offered; will not pay over $8,500; must be between Lake and Congress, Centre-av. and Leavitt-sts. Is ready to close at once if suited. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—27 MARSHFIELD-AV., 632 WEST VAN Buren-st. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—2 HOUSES ON FULTON-ST., CORNER of Oglesby, one $10 and one $8 till May 1, then $15 and $20 per month. Inquire at 89 Fulton-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP, VERY CHEAP—POSSESSION now or 1st of May, three brick houses and barns, with all modern improvements, 109 North Dearborn-st., near Ohio; 716 and 720 North Franklin, corner Lincoln-av. and Wisconsin-st. Inquire at KNAUER BROS'., corner Kinzie and Clark, or at NIEHOFF & CO.'S bank, 165 East Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY C. N. HALE, NO. 153 RANDOLPH-st.—Two-story and basement marble front, furnace, etc., $37.50. Two-story and basement marble, octagon front, modern improvements, $40. Three-story and basement brick, all improvements, $55. Two-story brick, swell front, furnace, etc., $45. Two-story and basement brick, modern improvements, $40. Five rooms, very convenient, $15. Six rooms, near horse-cars, $15. Six-room flat, all modern improvements, $22.50. Eight-room frame house, bath, hot and cold water, $25. Six-room flat, modern improvements, $15. Seven-room brick house, modern improvements, $30.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS AT REduced prices. Apply at Room 30, 115 East Randolph.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWO FINE 4-STORY AND BASEment brick stores, 40x144, on State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, two blocks of Palmer House, for one or five years. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING NO. 130 STATE-ST., corner of the alley, near Madison, for a term of years to a good party. Inquire of J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, Room 3, 146 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES SINGLE OR EN SUITE, front and rear; at moderate rates to good tenants. Possession given immediately. Rent free until May 1. Also high basement office, at 46 and 48 South Clark-st. SCOTT & GAGE, Room 3.

TO RENT—THE BEST LOCATED, BEST LIGHTED, and most prominent office or salesroom in town. Apply at 62 Lake-st., corner State.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED COURT-ROOM, free from the noise of the street, at 167 Wabash-av., Palmer House Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping; central location. P 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFT SUITABLE FOR light manufacturing; central situation; good light and moderate rent. Address C V R, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE, ON CLARK-st., near Monroe. Address V 62, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES, STORES, AND flats centrally located. Have daily inquiries. Rents collected. References on application. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping and can make himself useful in cigar store; one that speaks German and has parents here. 219 East Randolph-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A JOB COMPOSITOR. J. E. PACKARD & CO. 184 East Kinzie-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN; PLENTY STAtion work; also gardners and farm hands. E. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., Room 3, up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SMART, CULTURED MAN TO GO TO Europe or California; must have $4,000 to $8,000; no other need apply; $25,000 invested. Address F 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL THE LITTLE Giant burglar alarm, American paint pencil, and thirteen other new and fast-selling articles. Street men and all wanting profitable employment will do well to investigate my stock and prices. Agents at work are making $7 to $15 a day. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL "LLOYD'S" COMBINATION penholder, new chromos, etc. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN TO travel for a large wholesale stove house; must be thoroughly acquainted with the Western trade and be well recommended. Address, stating reference, etc., Z 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $50 READY money, can obtain control of a light-paying business by calling to-day. 96 South Desplaines-st., upstairs.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Nurses.

WANTED—YOUNG NURSE GIRL. APPLY AT once. 194 South Lincoln-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—TWO DINING-ROOM AND TWO chamber girls for first-class hotel out of the city. Call at MRS. BALKAM'S, 74 East Adams-st., from 2 to 3 o'clock to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES to sell some good staple article by sample on commission; best of references given; well acquainted in Illinois and Iowa. Address Z 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARGAINS! NEW LATEST SINGERS, $32; SINGer (mediums) $35; Howe (leather) $20; Singer No. 2 (manufacturing), $25; Victor, $30; Howe family, $40; W. & W., $15. 46 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MAchines, embracing all kinds in the market, at from $15 to $35. Money loaned on machines. Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER, COST $70, AND HOME SEWing-machines, cost $60, both never used, $30 cash for two, or exchanged for merchandise. Address O 37, Tribune office.

NEW AND LATEST IMPROVED SINGER MAchines, not three weeks since manufactured by Stewart; each machine bears his name; price, $31 and upward; attachment complete and warranted. E. F. LARSEN, 300 East Division-st.

DIVORCES.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "shysters" and "parties without responsibility" claiming the ability to perform what is well known to be illegal. You throw away time and money. Our facilities are not surpassed by any firm in the country. "Divorces procured according to law." Law office of P. MONTGOMERY, 162 Washington-st., Room 19.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, Attorney, 124 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$15,000 TO $20,000 CASH IN HAND WILL purchase an interest in a thoroughly established, well-known leading business of the class in this city. None but A 1 business men, of undoubted character, need apply. Address, for three (3) days, T 68, Tribune office.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Lemons." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Evangeline." Afternoon and evening.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1877.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Satday greenbacks ranged between 95⅜ and 96⅛.

The new Cabinet will be sworn in at 10 o'clock this forenoon, all the members taking the oath of office except Secretary SHERMAN, who has already observed that important formality. The Administration will then be ready for business.

It is said that a motion, in the Lower House of the French Congress, to amplify the fortifications of Paris, was incontinently smothered upon peremptory information from the German Government that such action, if carried out, would be construed into cause for another war between the two nations.

The necessity of an immediate application of the President's policy with regard to Civil-Service Reform is apparent in the case of some of the Federal office-holders in Louisiana. Many of these are notoriously incompetent for the positions they occupy. The naval officer at New Orleans is said to be a negro who can neither read nor write, and whose official accounts bear the customary confession of illiteracy—"X, his mark." One of the first acts of the President will be to create vacancies in the offices held by persons of known inefficiency, and the selection of appointees who can at least write their own names.

MATT CARPENTER is understood to be anxious to get back into politics, and, as he naturally prefers the winning side, whichever in his judgement that may happen to be, he would like to be once more regarded as a Republican. He is said to meditate the publication of a letter explaining that his championship of TILDEN before the Electoral Commission was merely in his capacity as a lawyer; but the Republicans of Wisconsin manifest an unpleasant disposition to remember that the ex-Senator was at great pains to declare that his appearance was wholly voluntary, and that he represented the wronged and defrauded Democratic voters of Louisiana. When the people get to remembering things and looking up records it is a good time to postpone the resumption of active political life.

The cool effrontery of the New York *Herald* in attempting to appropriate to itself the distinction of having originated the blue-glass sensation has called forth a spirited communication from the New York correspondent of THE TRIBUNE who wrote the letter of Jan. 10, which was published in our columns a few days later, and which was unquestionably the starting point of the widespread interest which has since, as the *Herald* remarks, "divided the honors of attention with one of the greatest political sensations the country ever experienced." The New York *Evening Mail* may justly claim the credit of being the first newspaper of that city to copy from THE TRIBUNE its earlier articles on the subject of Gen. PLEASONTON'S blue-glass experiments, but the *Herald's* pretensions are shown to be simply absurd by the history of the facts which we print this morning.

Gen. GARFIELD has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in Ohio in deference, it is said, to the desire of President HAYES that he should remain in the House as the leader of the supporters of the Administration in that branch of Congress. With the elevation of Mr. HOAR to the Senate and the appointment of Mr. MCCRARY as Secretary of War, the Republican leadership in the House would naturally revert to Gen. GARFIELD, who, in the essential requirements of ability, character, and parliamentary experience, is especially qualified for the place which the President desires him to fill. By remaining in the House he will stay where he can do the most good in the development and application of the new Southern policy, with which he is in entire harmony, and his future prospects for Senatorial honors will be none the worse for the delay. The withdrawal of Gen. GARFIELD'S name from the list of candidates is thought in Columbus to add materially to the chances of Judge MATTHEWS.

The power of public sentiment, which was demonstrated in the passage of the law creating the Electoral Commission, and again in compelling the defeated party to abide by the results of that law, was once more brought to bear at a critical period when the Cabinet nominations were pending in the Senate. There is good reason to believe that the formation of an anti-Administration faction among the Republicans of the Senate was at one time seriously contemplated, and that the violation of all precedent in the reference of the nominations to the various Committees was intended as a direct affront to President HAYES. Presumably the same element of opposition would have openly arrayed itself against the Administration had not the prompt and unmistakable expression of public sentiment convinced the malcontents of their mistake in attempting to block the wheels of pacification and reform. The people spoke, and the disgruntled Senators were forced to obey. A single objection would have carried the Cabinet appointments over until to-day, but no objection was offered, and the confirmations took place forthwith.

The Chicago produce markets were active Saturday, and generally weak. Mess pork closed 25c per brl lower, at $13.87½@13.90 for April and $14.07½@14.10 for May. Lard closed 12½c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.20@9.22½ for April and $9.30@9.32½ for May. Meats closed ⅛c per brl lower, at 4⅞c for loose shoulders, 7⅛c for short-ribs, and 7⅜c for short-clears. Highwines were steady, at $1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed 1⅛c lower, at $1.23⅞ for March and $1.25⅛ for April. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 39⅛c for March and 43⅛c for May. Oats closed ⅜c lower, at 32⅛c for April and 34⅜c asked for May. Rye was easier, at 61½@63c. Barley closed dull, at 49c for March and 48⅛c for April. Hogs were dull and rather weak, at $5.25@5.75 for poor to choice. Cattle were quiet and firm, at $3.25@5.75. Sheep were steady, at $3.00@5.50 for poor to choice grades. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $104.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

All sorts of rumors are afloat from Constantinople regarding the condition of the Sultan. One story says he is sick; another, that he is insane; another, that he has been poisoned; and another, that he has made his arrangements to fly, the Softas having demanded his deposition. It is also rumored that EDHEM PASHA, the Grand Vizier, who succeeded MIDHAT PASHA, has resigned, and it is also rumored that he has not resigned and is a stronger man than his predecessor. The true rumors in this generous flight are two—first, that the Sultan is dangerously ill with brain disease, the result of a life of sensual excesses, and the second, that EDHEM PASHA is unequal to his position, but no one has yet appeared with either ability or courage to take his place. In view of the altogether probable rumor based upon these others that Turkey must soon have another Sultan, it will be interesting to know that the present Sultan has five brothers, besides the ex-Sultan MURAD. The next in order to the succession is MEHEMMED RECHAT EFFENDI, who is in his 32d year. The Sultan also has seven sisters, the eldest of whom is SULTANA FATIME. The elasticity of Turkish domestic relations is shown by the fact that the fair Sultana married her first husband, ALI GHALIB PASHA, when she was but 14. At 18 she was a widow, but her days of mourning were few. Five months after her husband's death she married NOURI PASHA.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

It is opportune to recall the attention of the country, on the fair launching of Mr. HAYES' Administration, to the predictions of rank confusion and disorder which a few weeks ago greeted the proposition to determine the Presidential difficulty by the arbitrament of a court of law. Six weeks ago the peace of the country was seriously imperiled by factions of the two opposing parties. The Electoral vote was in dispute, and the result depended upon which way the vote of the State of Louisiana was counted. On this question the political majorities in the two Houses of Congress were opposed. This opposition was so intense that an agreement by which the vote should be counted by the two Houses was an impossibility. No hope of any such agreement was entertained. Extreme men then became conspicuous. Like two locomotive-engineers, each claiming the right to the track and each determined to assert that right, and, letting on all possible steam, resolved that if a collision did take place his machine should strike as hard as possible, so these extreme partisan factions, each claiming to be right, preferred a wreck of the National Government to yielding one inch to the other. In days of strife and peril, the worst men, governed by the worst and most groveling motives, rise to the top, as does the filth and scum come to the surface when the waters of a pond are violently disturbed. Fortunately there were enough men of both parties who had no ambition to witness another civil war, who had no taste for plunging the country into an endless excitement over a disputed succession to the Presidency, and who had higher estimates of the functions of a President than that of appointing Postmasters, and Appraisers, and Paymasters, and Gaugers. These men of both parties considered that it would be better to preserve the national peace, even if there should not be a change of office-holders, and the hungry partisan beggars be left to starve. These men devised and matured the Electoral-Commission scheme. They devised the Commission without any party advantage on either side, and left to the four Judges of the Supreme Court the choice of the final member. It was prepared, and was so intended, to be as impartial as is possible in any human tribunal appointed under such circumstances of national and party excitement. There were those who honestly believed that TILDEN had been legally and fairly elected, as there were those who believed that HAYES had been as fairly and legally elected. But the men who entertained these convictions the most conscientiously were not those who were insisting: 1. That the President of the Senate was a Republican, and that therefore the Republicans had the whole game in their own hands, and all they had to do was to direct the President of the Senate to count HAYES in. 2. That there was a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, that in case of a non-election the House could elect a President; that the Democrats had the whole game in their own hands, and all they had to do was for the House to reject the vote of Louisiana, declare that no election had taken place, and proceed immediately to elect TILDEN. These were the positions of the extreme partisans, who took no interest in questions of law, fairness, or honesty, and were only intent upon having their men counted in, and thereby secure the plunder, no matter what would be the consequences to the country. The Electoral Commission was appointed, when, all over the country, the office-beggars raised a howl. They denounced the scheme as a betrayal of party, as rank cowardice, as shameless submission, as knavish trickery to rob the faithful of their well-earned wages, and, estimating Party on the level with CHRIST, like so many PILATES they called the world to witness that they washed their hands of the terrible crime.

We need not repeat the history of the Commission, or how it dispersed the threatening storm and gave peace to the country; but no sooner had these Republicans who had so ostentatiously washed their hands of all responsibility for this great measure of law, justice, and peace, found that HAYES had been elected, than they rushed to Washington, and from the weak hands of an expiring machine-Administration successfully begged office in order to anticipate any selection of men with clean hands and clean records which the new Administration might make. These creatures, who a few weeks ago were denouncing the authors of the Electoral-Commission law as betrayers of the party and of the country, and who were clamoring for a civil war, in which they would have taken no personal share, are now fawning and groveling in the anterooms at Washington begging office and bread from the hands of those who could only have reached power peacefully through the judgment of the Electoral Commission.

President HAYES acts wisely in telling these creatures to go home, that they are wasting time, and that he will make no changes, except for official delinquency. He has organized his Administration to carry out new policies. For this purpose he has appointed to his Cabinet a Democrat who voted for TILDEN and who served in the Confederate army; he has chosen as an adviser SCHURZ, a foreigner by birth, and who has been denounced for years as an apostate because, in 1872, he advocated that very reform of the civil service which the President has now made the leading policy of his Administration; he has made Mr. EVARTS Secretary of State,—the man who has been pursued and maligned for years by the whole body of machine politicians; he has called to his councils MCCRARY, DEVENS, THOMPSON, and SHERMAN, all fair, honest, and liberal members of his own party; in addition, he has made a member of his council Vice-President WHEELER,—a man of integrity and judgment, a man of conciliatory disposition, yet always just. An Administration thus organized, with its defined policies of peace and justice, and above all of honesty in office, has nothing in common with the fanatics who a few weeks ago were shouting for office or civil war, for official plunder or anarchy. The country, by the wisdom and patriotism of the majority of both parties in Congress, escaped the dangers of strife and civil disturbance, and now by the wisdom and patriotism of the President and his Cabinet, sustained by the moral integrity of the people of all sections, the Government and the country will be rid of the corrupt, beggarly partisans, in office and out of it, who were so clamorous for revolution and blood, lest they might miss some portion of the plundered Treasury.

THE CITY VOTING-PRECINCTS.

The Council will take final action to-day on the allotment of the various precincts for voting at the approaching city election. Though the election ordinance has been passed, in order to meet the requirement as to the time of notice, it may be amended so as to increase the number of voting-places, and we desire to press upon the Council again the necessity for enlarging the number of precincts in order to draw out the full vote of the city, and save voters needless annoyance, and expense, and exposure incident to standing in line for two or three hours. It is notorious that, at the last election, even though a Presidential election, hundreds of voters went away from the polls without depositing their ballots rather than submit to the inevitable delay and wait for a long time in the raw, cold weather.

In increasing the number of precincts the Council may be materially assisted in fixing the location of the additional voting-places by reference to a table which was printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. We made a showing that in the eighteen wards of this city there were but very few at the last election where the average number of votes at each precinct did not exceed 500, while in some of them the average ran up as high as 1,300. We also gave a detailed statement of all the separate precincts in which the votes exceeded 800 in number. With the assistance of these tables it will not be difficult to determine where new voting-precincts should be established. The wards that most need them are the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth. The number added by the Council on Saturday will not be at all adequate to the necessities. The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards have only four precincts each, yet the number of voters should entitle the First Ward to six, the Second to seven or eight, the Third to as many, and the Fourth to at least eight.

The Council need not be afraid of being too liberal in the allotment of voting-places. The increased expense to the city at large is trifling as compared to the individual loss incident to an effort to vote twice as many people at one place as can be properly accommodated; besides, ample facilities for voting are in the interest of honest elections, giving the judges, clerks, and challengers abundant time to discharge their duties carefully. In New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities, it is the practice to provide voting-places in such number that not more than 250 or 300 are required to vote at one precinct. Certainly the arrangements should be such in Chicago that not more than 500 be required to vote at any one place. It will not be denied that the importance of the city and town elections, which both occur on the same day, demands that the full vote of the city be polled; but this can only be secured by affording a sufficient number of precincts to accommodate it without serious inconvenience or delay. The Council should, therefore, give the matter proper attention at its meeting this afternoon.

THE WISDOM OF ARBITRATION.

At the outset of the Presidential campaign, the London *Times*, foreseeing that new and interesting questions might spring up, detailed one of its most competent editors to visit this country, and furnish the paper with letters from such points as he might select. The commissioner has done his work industriously and well. In addition to comprehensive daily dispatches of a special nature, in which respect the *Times* has made a new departure in enterprise, he has written weekly letters which have covered the election, with its most characteristic scenes and incidents, the visits of the investigating committees to the South, the work of the Returning Boards, the debates in Congress, the fury of the filibusters, and, finally, the sessions of the Electoral Commission. His last letter is devoted entirely to the Commission, and is prefaced by some characteristic comments upon the manner in which the orderly and law-abiding people have rallied to support it. One of his observations will recall the taunt with which Gen. STILES floored the rampant CAMERON and bellicose CORSE, when these two Generals were issuing instructions to Gen. SHERMAN to prepare for "goah" and "wah," and Gen. KEENAN, editor of the Chicago *Times*, was firing the Bourbon heart. The *Times* correspondent says: "In the South, I noticed that the Democrats who had actually fought against Republicans spoke of them in a far less hostile and bitter tone than the Northern Democrats, who had merely said they would fight against them, and that the former rarely or never indulged in that talk of war which has of late been too frequent among some of the latter." In closing his letter he pays the American people the following compliment:

> It is really a fine, one may say without exaggeration a sublime, sight which the Commission presents at its new work of President-making. No other country than America could, perhaps, have got into such an Electoral muddle, but certainly no other country could have got with such simple and decorous dignity out of it. Here is a contest between two halves of a great nation, pretty equally divided, for no less a prize than supreme power, each half firmly convinced that it has law and justice on its side—a contest quite as grave and difficult of settlement as that for succession to the disputed headship of a dynasty, and which in any other part of the world must have been settled in the usual time-honored but barbarous way, by an appeal to force, might doing duty for right. For some time it seemed as if this contest could admit of no other settlement here. Suddenly the best men in the nation put their heads together, a peaceful compromise is hit upon, and, when a stranger newly arrived at Washington goes to watch the struggle which threatened civil war, he finds himself, not among Generals with swords at their sides and diplomats armed with still more formidable *ultimatums*, but in a law court, where a few civilians in plain clothes are determining what the next Government shall be as calmly and soberly and with as close attention to the strictly legal aspects of every question raised as if no more were at stake than a disputed legacy between JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE.

The result of the national arbitration goes further than a mere matter of congratulation for the American people. It is eminently satisfactory, of course, that the country has emerged from the Electoral muddle without prejudice or harm, and that the hot-headed fools and office-seeking demagogues have been thwarted in their efforts to embroil the two parties in war, and that they have earned the contempt of the whole people. But beyond this, and perhaps even more valuable still, is the example which this country has set to France and other countries, that Revolution is not the only arbiter in settling great national questions. We have shown them that we can settle a fierce and bitter quarrel, not only for the Presidency, but for the absolute control of the Government, where neither the Constitution nor the laws provide a method. We have shown them that, in the very midst of danger, with political passions at fever heat, we can stop and devise a method that works out peaceable results and that inaugurates the Chief Magistrate without the striking of a blow or spilling of a drop of blood. We have shown them that all this may be accomplished at no greater expense than hard words, which are not unnatural in a country of absolute free speech. So far as words are concerned, there is no ordinance forbidding their use, and partisan patriots are at liberty to rake the very sewers and cesspools of slang and Billingsgate in their search for epithets, as did the Chicago *Times*. Like the editor of that paper, they may run amuck, throwing their filthy mud upon every one they meet. There is no law against it. This great struggle of forty millions of people for power has passed by, and leaves only the remembrance of the froth and fury of wordy, windy partisans,—harmless in its insanity, however disgusting it may be. This example of respect for law and devotion to the best interests of the country is not only suggestive to other countries, but it forever sets at rest the taunting prophecies that have been made by the enemies of the republican form of government, that Republics have no safety-valves for just such exigencies as that through which we have just been passing. The taunt may apply to the Latin and Spanish Republics of South America, whose people have never learned to govern themselves any more than the people of France and Spain, but it can no longer apply to the Anglo-Saxon Republic of the United States. We have passed through the most momentous danger that can ever occur to a government,—the very danger that has produced all the European revolutions,—and emerged from it without the spilling of a drop of blood. We have shown to the world that might does not make right, as in Spain,—that the revolution is not a national idea, as in France.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS ACT.

Among the first bills introduced into the present session of the Illinois Legislature was one by Senator ROBINSON legislating the present Cook County Commissioners out of office, and enabling the people of this county to elect an entirely new Board by general vote of the county every year. For some time this bill was neglected altogether, and now we learn that it has been amended, or a substitute prepared, so that it will fail to meet the desires of the people of this county, who alone are interested in the matter. The substitute which is proposed provides that of the fifteen Commissioners the voters of Chicago shall have the privilege of voting only for ten, and that the five members to which the suburban districts in the county are entitled shall be elected by separate votes of the five country districts, each voting for only one man. The effect of this provision will be that the 7,000 or 8,000 taxpayers of Chicago who live in the suburban towns and villages and sleep outside of the city limits, though their interests are all in Chicago, will be entitled to vote for only one Commissioner, but will be taxed, and plundered, and robbed by fifteen Commissioners all the same. At the last general election the vote of this county was 76,200, of which 62,000 were cast inside the city limits, leaving 14,200 who vote at the country precincts. Of these 14,000 voters residing outside the city limits, at least one-half, or 7,000, do business in Chicago, come to the city in the morning and go out home in the evening; the other 7,000 are engaged in stone-quarrying, manufacturing, gardening, raising poultry, etc., and depend exclusively on the City of Chicago for their support. The interests of the city and the suburban districts are consequently identical, and yet the proposed measure will permit those who happen to reside outside the city limits to vote for only one of the fifteen Commissioners who are to tax them and handle their money. The injustice of such an arrangement is manifest.

We understand that the objection to Senator ROBINSON'S proposition that all the Commissioners shall be elected by general vote of the county is partisan, and based upon the assumption that, if the Democrats should carry the county, the Board would be entirely Democratic, while if the Republicans should carry the county it would be exclusively Republican. We have already pointed out the improbability of either party making an effort to seize the whole Board; such an attempt would certainly be impolitic, and probably result in the defeat of the party that should be silly enough to make it. At the same time, any apprehension of party greed may be met without dividing up the vote into districts, which would defeat the purpose of securing the best men from both parties. There is one way in which to insure a proper representation of both parties and still elect the fifteen Commissioners by the general vote of the county. This is by making the minority-representation plan a part of Senator ROBINSON'S bill. Let it be provided that the fifteen Commissioners be elected by the whole county, but that every voter shall have fifteen votes, which he may cumulate or distribute as he sees fit, either as integers or in even fractional parts. The result of such a provision will be that each party will nominate ten men instead of fifteen, and the stronger party will elect the majority and the weaker party the minority, apportioned to their relative strength. The party tickets will be made out so as to give each of the ten candidates one and a half votes, while the independent voters will cumulate on those of either party whom they believe to be the best men, thus insuring their election; and that party will elect the larger number of Commissioners which shall put forward the larger number of unexceptionable candidates.

The operation of the minority system of voting will be as simple in the case of the County Board as it is now in electing members of the Legislature. In voting for the Legislature, there are three members to be elected from each District, and every voter has three votes; each party nominates two candidates, and the party voters give each candidate one and a half votes; the result is that the party in majority elects two members and the minority party one member. It will be almost precisely the same thing in electing the fifteen County Commissioners, and giving one and a half votes to each of ten candidates. The minority party will thus secure five Commissioners certainly, and as many more as the strength of their candidates may attract. The London School-Board of half a hundred persons are elected in this way, each district voting for some seven persons in the way we propose Cook County shall vote for its fifteen Commissioners. If there is a disposition in the Legislature to do justice to Cook County, and afford our taxpayers the relief they need so sorely, Senator ROBINSON'S original bill, amended by providing the minority system of voting, will be promptly taken up and passed.

A SOUTHERN BULLDOZER.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is the most implacable Bourbon sheet printed in the South. It urged the filibusters in Congress to break up the arbitration and count in TILDEN at all hazards, and risk the consequences. It was as violent and vituperative as the Chicago *Bulldozer*; and, like some of the Republican "bulldozing" sheets, "washed its hands of all responsibility" for the submission of the Presidential muddle to a Board of Arbitration. It is still irreconcilable; it sees in President HAYES' policy of conciliation and reform the seeds of danger to the color-line platform, which, it insists, shall be maintained in Virginia. It is alarmed lest the whites of Virginia may divide into two parties, and cease to be banded together on the issue of hatred and revenge. The *Enquirer* is as fierce a bloody-shirter as the concern here which "washed its hands of arbitration" and clamored for a violent inauguration. In almost the identical language of the Chicago bloody-shirter, it exclaims:

> The Radicals have sought to defile the graves of our dead; they have harrowed the sensibilities of the living; and we have defended ourselves with a dignified, calm, and resolute courage that has been worthy of our heritage. *They* have denounced us as barbarians in war and as assassins in peace [etc.].

This Southern bulldozer then proceeds to warn the populace of the consequences of listening to the conciliatory words of the new President:

> *But* the truth must be told. The inauguration of HAYES opens before us a future of oppression and insult, vague, dark, indefinite. Many faint hearts are turning sick. Emissaries are in the camp, and it is being asked of us, Why keep up the fight? We are told that it is hopeless; that Radicalism intends to have its own way; that it is too strong for us; and that the North will, by inaction, justify it in any course it may take. Like an insidious poison, the compromise arguments are being poured into our ears. The organs are flattering the Southern Congressmen and encouraging them to a milk-and-water policy.
>
> We adjure our people to drive away the tempter. He offers food and dishonor. He offers pay and treason. Like that other tempter, he promises all the kingdoms of the earth, when he does not own an acre of land. The heart of Virginia is sound and true. Her manhood, her courage, her virtue, her women and children, will never make terms with the men who have sought to rob her of her fair name, and to send down the names of her children in infamy to the future.
>
> The faint-hearted may desert now, the weak may slink away from the trials just on us, but the real spirit of the people will remain firm.
>
> Before those, however, who are disposed to give heed to the tempter, act; before they sell their birthright for a miserable mess of pottage, —we hold up to them a solemn warning.
>
> The most terrible of all weapons—the social terror—will visit on them punishment dire, terrible, and swift. They will be marked and branded so that all men will know them. They will be lepers, before whose steps all will fly. They will be encircled with a wall of fire, beyond which nothing can pass.
>
> It will be the effort of society to preserve itself, and it will succeed. To the true and the brave we say: Double the pickets,—close up on the right!

OBITUARY.

MATILDA HERON.

The telegraph has already announced the death of the once eminent actress, MATILDA HERON, which occurred in New York a few days since. She came of a good family, and was born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 55 years ago. She was but a child when she came to this country, and, when a mere girl, was a favorite pupil of PETER RICHINGS. She made her debut at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as *Bianca*, in "Fazio," Feb. 17, 1851. For two years she worked industriously as a stock actress, learning the elements of her profession, and then visited California, where she was very successful in the standard drama. She then visited Paris at a time when DUMAS' play, "La Dame aux Camelias," was at its height. She studied the play very carefully, also the artist who was playing *Camille*. When she returned to this country she made a translation of the play under the title of "Camille; or, the Tale of a Coquette," produced it in Cincinnati and made a hit with it. She then produced it in all the leading cities of the country, and straightway MATILDA HERON became a celebrity as famous as CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN in her role of *Meg Merrilies*. She was the rage everywhere, and became so thoroughly identified with the consumptive *Camille* that no one else thought of playing it. Actors would as soon thought of taking *Meg Merrilies* from Miss CUSHMAN, or *Falstaff* from HACKETT, as *Camille* from Miss HERON. She performed it in fact so constantly that the public hardly knew that she had any other characters in her repertoire. She became as much a one-character actor as JEFFERSON. She was eccentric and open-hearted in her manners, and although she made money very rapidly she spent it very rapidly. Her last years have been spent in comparative poverty and misery, with occasional attacks of insanity. In 1851 she married ROBERT STOEPEL, a theatrical orchestra leader, but the marriage was an unhappy one. One child, little "BIJOU" HERON, the result of that union, is already upon the stage. She was a woman of rare genius, and, although very eccentric in her manners, was a favorite in the profession. Although she died poor, old, and in obscurity, her name will go down as one of the few successful American actresses, and be remembered long after the shoal of pretty mediocrities now on the stage are forgotten.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Among other prominent persons who have died recently are Dr. GORDON BUCK, the visiting surgeon of the New York Hospital, one of the most eminent members of his profession in the United States; of JOSEPH AUTRAN, a member of the French Academy, who was noted for his studies of EURIPIDES, and who has published a great number of poems, critiques, reviews, and translations; of the Hon. JAMES COCHRAN, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Nova Scotia; of OTIS T. RUGGLES, for nearly thirty years Superintendent of the Vermont & Massachusetts Railroad; of CHARLES DOUGLAS COMPTON, Marquis of Northampton, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1851, and married in 1859 THEODOSIA HARRIOTT ELIZABETH, daughter of Captain and Lady MARY VYNER, and granddaughter of THOMAS PHILIP, Earl DE GREY; and of GEORGE ODGER, the well-known agitator for the rights of the English working classes. He has long been known as a trade-unionist, and was at one time a member of the International Workingmen's Association. He contested a seat in Parliament several times as a workingmen's candidate, but was always unsuccessful.

In Memphis, the *Avalanche* supports President HAYES' Southern policy of peace and reconciliation, and advises an abandonment of the color-line as a party issue. It calls upon all fair-minded and conservative men to give the President a generous support. It is highly pleased with the appointment of ex-Senator KEY to a seat in the Cabinet, and predicts happy results to the South from the new policy of President HAYES. But the *Appeal* and the *Evening Ledger*—both Bourbon—denounce Judge KEY for accepting a seat in the Cabinet. They say:

> As for Mr. KEY, he has gone where he belongs,—into the bosom of the Republican party. He virtually ceased to be a Democrat, if ever he was one, long ago. The *Ledger's* estimate of him has been fully verified. Politically, he is untrustworthy. Four years from now, when the Democrats come in [?], he will no doubt claim that he was a good Democrat all the time. It seems from this appointment that the only Southern men to be selected for positions under the Government are avowed Republicans or those of the soft-shell kind who have been holding themselves in readiness to fall on the winning side. Mr. KEY is in the right company now, and the right place.

But it was demonstrated on Saturday that the business classes of Memphis support the position of the *Avalanche*, and condemn that of the fire-eating organs, the *Appeal* and the *Ledger*. The Associated Press reports that the largest meeting of business-men that has ever assembled at the Cotton Exchange in Memphis met there Saturday afternoon to take action in reference to the policy foreshadowed by President HAYES in his inaugural address, and by the appointment of D. M. KEY to his Cabinet. The following resolutions, after full discussion, were almost unanimously adopted:

> *Resolved*, by the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange of Memphis, That we hail with satisfaction and approval the broad departure of President HAYES from the policy which has characterized the Administration of the past years; and that we pledge ourselves, without regard to past or present political associations or affiliations, to uphold and sustain him in every just and constitutional measure or act of his Administration having for its object the permanent pacification and reconciliation of the people and States of the Federal Union; and to this end be it further
>
> *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse and approve his appointment of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. D. M. KEY, to the position of Postmaster-General, and that our thanks are due to Mr. KEY for his prompt acceptance of the same.

The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Republican) says the mistake BLAINE made when he pitched into President HAYES and denounced his Southern policy of conciliation, was, that he (BLAINE) has "not yet perceived that this was the last pulsation of the expiring animosities of the War; that the fire he kindled, and which blazed for awhile with so fierce a heat, has already died out, and is now smoldering in its own dust and ashes; that the patience of the country is exhausted with this perpetual effort to sustain the Republican party upon the traditions, animosities, and prejudices of the War; that, above all things, the country now demands peace and concord on the basis of justice to white and black, to Unionist and Rebel alike; that it yearns for the nationalization of the Republic, for the extinguishment of sectional lines and color-lines, and all the hatreds on which political parties have been built up." Intoxicated with his success in assailing JEFF DAVIS and Andersonville, BLAINE undertook to repeat the role in the Senate, "by putting himself ostentatiously forward in opposition to the peace policy of President HAYES. He will find that the time was ill-chosen for this manifestation. He is going through the motions of sawing an old tune on a fiddle whose strings are broken. The country will not dance to his music."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, which stoutly supports the new President and his Southern policy of peace and good-will, doesn't like BLAINE'S attack on HAYES. It says:

> As the hero whose character he has put on issues his defiance:
>
> Whoever dare these boots displace
> Must meet Bombastes face to face,
>
> so does Bombastes BLAINE proclaim his defiance to the four winds:
>
> I do not propose it. I am here to do battle with any one, in my humble way, who espouses that policy. I lay that gage down for any Senator who stands sponsor to the suggestion of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS and Mr. EVARTS on this question.
>
> The public mind can draw but one rational opinion as to the motive of this uncalled-for defiance and hypothetical denunciation of the new President, and that is that it is Mr. BLAINE'S personal speculation, not unmixed with personal disappointment, and that he is ready to make a breach in the Republican party, in order that he may play the part of its defender for the chances which may come through that uncalled-for and sham championship.

The Rev. C. H. FOWLER, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, delivered a lecture in Philadelphia last week upon "Muscle and Brain," in the course of which he said: "The tendency of the newspapers of the day show the leaning of the public. They devote a paragraph to a sermon and two or three columns to a prize fight." The misrepresentation contained in the remark shows not only that Mr. FOWLER does not know which way the public is leaning, but that he does not read the newspapers. Instead of publishing paragraphs about sermons, they are publishing every week whole broadsides of sermons, good, bad, and indifferent. If Mr. FOWLER wishes to have good religious reading, and to know how the public leans, he should take THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. He would find more sermons in one week's issue of it than the *Christian Advocate* prints in a year.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Will you decide a question for me? I laid a wager with a gentleman that Vienna, the Capital of Austria, had the same population as New York City. J. L.

The population of Vienna proper in 1875 was 673,865; the *vorote* or communes included in the police districts, but not in the municipal jurisdiction, had a population of 346,905, making a total of 1,020,770. The population of New York in 1870 was 942,292, and is probably now largely in excess of that number. We should say that the population of New York, allowing for the difference of dates in the taking of the census, exceeded that of Vienna, *vorote* and all, by at least 100,000.

The Cincinnati *Wash-McLeanery*, alias *Enquirer*, like the Indianapolis *Sentinel* and the Chicago *Bulldozer*,—we mean the Democratic one,—is irreconcilable and implacable. It vents its sneers at the Louisville Democratic paper thusly:

> The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is in a fair way to become a HAYES organ. It started out with the novel proposition some time ago to treat HAYES as a gentleman until he proved himself a usurper; and now it declares:
>
> In the conflict which the bloodthirsty Radical leaders have begun against HAYES because of his Southern policy, Democratic Senators cannot afford to discuss what should be their position. They should unhesitatingly give all their moral and material support to HAYES so long as he maintains his present ground.

A distinguished Southerner said to the editor of the Albany (N. Y.) *Journal*, on the day of HAYES' inauguration:

> The crime I charge upon the Republicans is that they have forced 40,000 old Whigs in my State [Georgia] to act with the Democratic party, with which we have no natural sympathy. That expresses the sentiment of many. By following this thread, we can unravel the Democratic web in the South, and four years hence carry several of the Southern States. President HAYES and the Republican leaders clearly grasp the truth. If the letter of acceptance last June had been written yesterday, it could not have been better fitted to the present opportunity. It showed deep reflection, clear insight, and wise forecast. The time has come, and HAYES is the man.

A California paper says the following dispatches were intercepted at Salt River Station:

> 15 GRAMERCY PARK, March 2.—*To Gov. Lafayette Grover, Salem, Ore.:* Exploded, desperation, ruinous, expense, folly, cramps.
> [Signed] USURPER.
>
> SALEM, Ore., March 2.—*To S. J. Tilden, 15 Gramercy Park:* Condolence, useless, disgusted, impecunious, hopeless, disgrace.
> [Signed] GOBBLE.

Even the Pennsylvanians are beginning to call CAMERON to account for his obstinacy and unwillingness to give up his hold upon the spoils. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

> When some of their leaders were urged to consider the contingency of Mr. HAYES refusing their demands while willing to recognize Pennsylvania in another form, the reply was: "Damn Pennsylvania; we'll have DON CAMERON or the State shall have nobody!" They have done their best to d[illegible] Pennsylvania; the State has nobody, and Mr. CAMERON may accept his defeat and his responsibility together. This is only the beginning.

The St. Louis newspapers are not favorably impressed with Chicago criminal jurisprudence. Says the *G.-D.*:

> The great SULLIVAN-HANFORD tragedy, enacted in Chicago some months since, ended yesterday in a farcical acquittal of the accused. The law for the punishment of murder in Illinois should be repealed at once. It is a dead letter if the SULLIVAN case is to stand as a precedent.

PERSONAL.

Matilda Heron left an autobiography, which will probably be printed soon.

Earl Shaftesbury writes to Oliver Wendell Holmes that many breakfast tables in England are awaiting the autocrat.

Joaquin Miller is so delighted with the atmosphere of Washington that he talks of making his residence there.

Mrs. Millicent Fawcett is preparing a pamphlet on the distress existing in Eastern Europe. She is doing this at the request of the Eastern Question Association.

The Duc d'Aumale has parted with his British residence at Twickenham for $225,000, and it is to be made a pleasant out-of-town resort for aristocratic supper-parties.

A question of scientific interest now is, "Who, if anybody, has been 'bulldozed' in Washington?" Not Simon Cameron surely! It cannot be that Simon would submit to such treatment.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks the appointment of Mr. Blaine as head of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform is a joke almost equal to the placing of Flanagan at the head of the Committee on Education.

Miss Danser left in her will $10,000 to a clergyman, a chance acquaintance, who had been kind to her. She died suddenly two days before the time appointed for her marriage, and her funeral was celebrated by the pastor who had been summoned to her wedding. She was the daughter of a famous gambler, and derived her fortune from him. All of it goes to charity.

Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant propose soon to publish verbatim Dr. Knowles' "Fruits of Philosophy"; they will defend their right to discuss honestly the question of population, and to publish popular medical works, or social works not issued for an immoral purpose, and will go to prison rather than concede this right. They are liable to imprisonment for a term ranging from three months to two years.

The *Nation* is after the noble Edwards Pierrepont, present United States Minister to Great Britain, with a sharp stick. He is charged with having told certain London merchants that it would be necessary for them to bribe heavily in order to get a measure desired by them through the American Congress. This is scandalous. Mr. Pierrepont must explain or come home; the *Nation* seems to think he had better do both.

A beautiful young Scotch girl who has been wearing the name of Olgivie Bruce in London, and pretending to wealth and descent, proves to be a Mrs. somebody who was not as scrupulous in her observance of her marriage vows as she should have been. Swarms of disappointed tradesmen and mortified tuft-hunters mourn her abrupt departure from the metropolis. She is said to be now in New York, seeking whom she may devour.

Dr. Schliemann has written to Mr. Stedman thanking him for his "splendid article" in the New York *Tribune* on the "Treasure-Tombs at Mykenæ." The appreciation of his labors by the great American people, Dr. Schliemann writes, "is the noblest and most flattering reward he can wish for, and at the same time is the greatest encouragement he could possibly receive for the continuation of his hard toil on the field of science."

The New York *Tribune* says President Hayes named Evarts, Sherman, Schurz, McCrary, and Key as members of his Cabinet to a confidential friend Feb. 27, before leaving Columbus, and could not be shaken from his purpose by all the influence that was brought to bear upon him after reaching Washington. There does not seem to be that "abounding indecision of character" about him which was spoken of during the campaign.

Gen. John A. Dix, in the March number of *Scribner's*, translates literally Claudian's "Old Man of Verona," and succeeds in putting into twenty-two lines what Cowley expanded to thirty. The first quatrain is an excellent specimen of the felicity of the whole:

> Happy is he who in paternal fields,
> And in the self-same house his life has passed,
> Whose sturdy hand, where once he crept, now wields
> The staff of age:—one home, his first and last.

The New York *Sun* has heard of a young Englishman who is handsome, a perfect linguist, a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, an accomplished gentleman; and, in spite of it all, serves well in the capacity of butler in a wealthy New York family. Did any one ever know of a more beautiful instance of genius rising superior to circumstances? Few young men similarly endowed could retain in adversity the proud spirit of a butler.

George Townsend, for a wonder, writes enthusiastically of one person in Washington. It is Grace Greenwood. He calls her "a rare woman." Her experience, her talents, her sweet womanly nature, her devotion, her industry, alike excite his admiration. "No woman writes with such breadth of view on public questions, nor with such a twinkle of human kindness glimmering through." Mr. Townsend honors himself in speaking thus of one so deserving of honor.

The Faculty of Harvard College have never considered the question of the admission of women for the very sufficient reason that they have never been asked. President Eliot rejects all applicants without consultation. The Springfield *Republican* says Gov. Banks used to have a similar method of saving his Executive Council, and sometimes himself, trouble. "What does the Council think about it?" said he, referring to some question before the Executive branch. "Why, they haven't been asked for their opinion, and won't be."

A young gentleman of Cornell University named Emil Schwerdtfeger committed suicide Sunday evening last. The cause of his action, as stated by himself, was constant sickness, and the conviction that he would never be any better in this world. He was one of the most brilliant students in the University, having taken many prizes. At the last intercollegiate contest he was awarded $300 for having passed the best examination in Latin. Almost as sad a case was the suicide at Owensboro, Ky., Wednesday, of a boy of 9 years, who grieved because his mother would not give him an apple.

The London *Times'* obituary of Mr. John Oxenford is a curious piece of writing. It praises him for his various endowments, yet judges that his dramatic criticisms were almost too kindly. Considering his attainments it seems incredible that he should have been self-taught. Such, however, is the fact. He acquired Greek, Latin, and the principal modern languages entirely without aid, and, in addition to this, made himself, though only an amateur in mathematics, able to discuss problems and theories with any professed master of that difficult study. He was not merely a scholar, but an original thinker, and could have produced a work on philosophy that would have handed his name down to posterity. He chose to get knowledge rather than to impart it, and has consequently left no enduring memorials.

Swinburne has a very effusive notice of Victor Hugo's "La Sieste de Jeanne" in the last number of the *Academy*. He says every word of this poem of thirty-eight lines will be treasured by posterity. "I was not minded," writes Mr. Swinburne, "to pluck out any petal from this paradisal rose by way of sample; but, having once put hand to it, I must needs take heart to touch a leaf of its central and crowning glories:

> Donc, à l'heure ou les feux du soleil sont calmants,
> Quand toute la nature ecoute et se recueille,
> Vers midi, quand les nids se taisent, quand la feuille
> La plus tremblante oublie un instant de fremir,
> Jeanne a cette habitude aimable de dormir.

It might seem as if the Fates could not allow two men capable of such work in one line as that to live together in one time of the world; and that Shelley therefore had to die in his 30th year as soon as Hugo had attained his 20th."

Tom Taylor's new play, "Nine Points of the Law," is described by Mr. Conway, in a letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, as a mere vulgarization of one of Browning's best gems,—"Colombe's Birthday." In Browning's play *Colombe*, the *Duchess*, finding her little kingdom claimed by a *Prince* on good grounds, resists his claim as long as she can, but ultimately he is inclined to settle the question by offer of his hand. She does not accept it, however, but chooses rather to yield her crown and marry the humble *Valence*, who had represented her cause as an advocate, and had advised her, with a heavy heart, to accept the *Prince's* offer. Mr. Tom Taylor finds in the first part of this beautiful drama the plot of his new play. A charming widow in a charming cottage is informed that her title to the estate is defective, and she is summoned to give it up to a sturdy Manchester man, who arrives on the scene with his attorney. The widow obstructs, wheedles, and outmanœuvres both the attorney and the rightful claimant, and finally fascinates and marries the Manchester man.

FOREIGN.

Russia Said to Be at Last Circumventing the Porte Diplomatically.

The Almost Overweening Outward Desire of Russia for Peace.

A Tremendous Armament Said to Be Progressing in the Interior.

The Turks Still Heaping Cruelties and Indignities Upon the Bulgarians.

Remarkable Sensitiveness of Germany Regarding French Fortifications.

Evarts and Schurz Causing a Panic in the Spanish Breast.

THE EAST.

TURKISH BULLDOZING.

PARIS, March 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that, according to letters from the Provinces, the Christian population everywhere is molested, especially in Armenia. The Armenian Patriarch, finding his representation to the Porte of no avail, tendered his resignation. A great slackening in the work of carrying out the reforms is observable.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

LONDON, March 11.—Count Schouvaloff left Paris yesterday for this city. The *Observer* says that he brings a note, which he is ordered to communicate to Lord Derby immediately, proposing that the European Powers and the Porte sign a protocol guaranteeing the reforms and placing Rajahs under the protection of the Powers.

THE LATEST PHASE.

LONDON, March 12.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the information that the negotiations now proceeding turn on signing of an international protocol is now confirmed from so many sides that it can no longer be doubted that the Porte is to pledge itself in a protocol countersigned by the Powers that it will carry out the reforms agreed upon by the Powers in the preliminary Conference. This may be taken as the essence of the Russian proposals. Russia does not seem to have abandoned the hope of finding a form for

THIS INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENT

which will overcome British objections. Count Schonoaloff's return to London indicates that it is thought some such form has been found. The correspondent alleges that he has good information that Russia is ready to make great concessions as regards the form, provided the real essence of her proposal is accepted. Not only does there seem to be no intention to insist upon an agreement about eventual measures of coercion, but everything is to be avoided beyond present assent to, and signature by, the Powers of a protocol which might entail obligations for the future. In this way it is thought the assent of England may be secured.

ON THE OTHER HAND

the protocol would be so framed as not to oblige the Porte to sign the document in contradiction with the attitude which it has taken throughout the negotiations. There will consequently be no question of direct intervention of the Powers in the internal affairs of Turkey relative to the nomination of Governors or Commissioners of Control, or guarantees generally. It seems Russia even means to show the greatest liberality in granting time to carry out the reforms. The correspondent adds that, although these concessions show a sincere desire for peace, and, although the satisfaction which Russia will obtain appears trifling,

SHE WILL YET OBTAIN HER OBJECT,

viz., the right of control over Turkey and the cancellation of the treaty of Paris. The Porte having been early informed of the foregoing proposal, tried to parry it by issuing its last note, specifying eleven measures of reform which it was already putting into operation. Turkey therein grants almost more than Russia asks for. There is, of course, considerable difference between the note and the international protocol, but still the note is a recognition by Turkey of certain obligations towards the guaranteeing powers.

RUSSIA'S STRANGE BEHAVIOR.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says reports reach Belgrade through usually trustworthy channels relative to immense armaments in the interior of Russia. It is asserted that 1,000,000 men will be in arms by the 16th of March. It is supposed Russia has other purposes besides an attack on Turkey.

TCHERNAYEFF AGAIN.

PARIS, March 12.—Gen. Tchernayeff has suddenly arrived here to confer with Gen. Ignatieff. It is asserted that Russia has asked, or is about to ask, the Powers to propose to the Porte the establishment of an International Consulting Commission for one year at Constantinople, to advise the Porte, and watch and report on the application of reforms. There is no chance of Turkey accepting this plan.

QUEER.

A special dispatch from Pesth says it is confidently stated that Russia has advised the Prince of Montenegro to considerably moderate his demands for the cession of territory and a seaport.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURGENTS

have petitioned the Porte for amnesty and permission to return to their homes.

TURKISH OPERATIONS.

A Vienna dispatch reports that the Turks are fortifying the banks of the Save and Unna on the Bosnian and Austrian frontier. A Rustchuk dispatch says the greater part of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube, which numbers seventeen vessels with sixty guns, have left Sulina Harbor and been stationed at various points on the Danube.

CONTINUED TURKISH OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA.

Correspondence London Times.

PHILLIPOPPOLIS, Feb. 5.—The impunity which the Imperial Commission of Inquiry has been extending to many a criminal is bringing forth its fruits. Scarcely a day passes without a fresh case of outrage by Turk on Bulgarian being reported. One of the more recent, and of the worst of them, will best show what effect the laxity of this Commission is producing on the Turks of this district. Suleiman Hadji Ibriamoglon, a Turk of Streltcha, is one of the worst characters that have made themselves notorious of late. Weeks ago he murdered a Bulgarian of Streltcha; later on, accompanied by accomplices, he broke into a mill at Panagurishte, and plundered it; then they attacked some Bulgarian women and robbed and dishonored them. All these outrages were reported to the Commission, and were strongly pressed on their attention by Mr. Baring; assurances were given and orders were sent, but the criminal was, of course, not to be found. He seems to have been quietly residing in his native village Streltcai, unmolested by the police, but molesting, as usual, the Christian inhabitants of that village, until, on the 8th ult., he signalized himself by a new crime. On that day a Bulgarian priest called Pope Boitcho had gone from Panagurishte to Streltcha to minister to the religious wants of its Christian population. As the priest was in the shop of a friend, Suleiman Hadji Ibriamoglon, accompanied by three other Turks, came up, and without the slightest provocation set upon him, beat him, plucked his beard, and kicked about his cap. On the poor victim flying from there for refuge into a garden, he was pursued there by his aggressors, who repeated their brutal attack, and left him unconscious and almost half dead. He was removed the next day to Panagurishte. There he was attended by the English doctor attached to Lady Strangford's Hospital, where he lingered and expired on the 26th. Mr. Baring was one of the first to know this case, and when he spoke of it to the Commission they, of course, had not heard of it then. His remonstrances, however, have been more successful this time, as the principal culprit has been arrested. But will he be punished?

The state of affairs which these facts disclose—a state of affairs, unfortunately, only too common all over this district—seems to have been the cause which made many of the villagers of Streltcha fly for refuge into Panagurishte. These refugees have recently addressed to their Bishop here a petition which, as giving a fair picture of the hardships borne by the people of a burnt village, is well worth reproducing. After a few introductory remarks, the pititioners say:

It would be impossible for us to describe all the hardships we have had to suffer. We confine ourselves, therefore, to the more important. Last summer we had to work for the Turks at harvest-time, and they paid us with their knives. And not only had we to work for them and to gather in their crops, but they took our corn also, and have left us scarcely a quarter of our produce. They have stolen and sold our live stock, and the few head of cattle which still remain in their hands they detain, and no Bulgarian dares claim his own. We have applied to the authorities, but to no purpose. We have had the timber which some of us had provided for the reconstruction of the burnt huts taken from us and sold; we have had our wives and daughters carried off to the woods to satisfy bestial passions. We dare no longer live in our villages, as they threaten to beat and kill us if we go back to our homes, and this in spite of the repeated assurances of the Sultan's Government that they desire nothing better than to forgive and forget the past. But assurances like these have no effect on our Turks, as it is an adage among them that the Firman which is published at Constantinople is read only at Constantinople. For the rest, their works do not fall very short of their threats. Some time ago they murdered Nenko N. Tataroff; now they have killed Pope Boitcho.

After detailing the particulars of Pope Boitcho's murder, they go on:

It is well known to you that we have been reduced to extreme poverty. But this is not all; our lives also are far from being secure. The autumn has passed amid such scenes of violence, and we have not been able to throw a single grain of seed into the earth. Winter has set in, and the laboring time will soon come; but we are pent up in a strange village, and cannot go out, for we must take care of the only thing that has been left to us—life; honor and property are, alas! gone. When the Cadi (Judge) visited our village he inspected our burnt church and advised our people to clean it and begin to perform Christian rites in it; but the intolerance of our Mohammedan fellow-villagers has prevented this work of reparation, as they have broken its lamps, defaced its images, and desecrated its holiness. . . . As we were going to conclude, we heard that the leading Turks of Streltcha have declared before the Mudii that the priest was not ill-treated, and that this declaration has been confirmed by some Bulgarians also, who dare not depose to the truth of the matter for fear of the evil-doers.

THE SULTAN.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—Most of the papers bring this morning the following rather mysterious communication on the state of the Sultan's health:

In Turkish official circles up to this evening no news has arrived from Constantinople which would confirm the communication of the *Temps*, of Paris, about the dangerous illness of the Sultan. The Sultan may have been, indeed, unwell for the last few days, but his state is still not one to excite anxiety. Should it, however, really have been decided in the counsels of Providence that he should descend from the throne, and, like his unfortunate brother, retire into private life, it may be hoped that this sad event will have no unfortunate effect on the Ottoman Empire, for, after him, his brother, Mehmed Meshad Effendi, born on the 3d of November, 1844, a strongly-built and lively young man, would ascend the throne.

If this communication, evidently coming from an official Turkish source, was meant to counteract the effect of the rumors coming from all sides about the Sultan's illness, it will more likely strengthen the belief in these rumors. More than in any of the former cases, it is difficult in this instance to get at the truth, as exaggeration in one or the other direction is in the interest of many parties not in the least scrupulous about telling the grossest falsehoods, where those about the Sultan have more than ever an interest to conceal the truth. It is probably with this view that the Palace has been made of late the scene of an endless series of festivities. Every day something of the kind is occurring,—feasting, dancing, music, and scenic representations. As the beginning of all this dates from the time shortly after the fall of Midhat, the intention may originally have been to distract the attention of the Sultan and give him a taste for such entertainments, which he could not well acquire under the economical rule of Midhat; while now the system is kept up in order to conceal from the public the illness of the Sultan. Even if this cannot be done beyond a certain time, while it lasts the Palace officers have free hands, and may use the time which is left to them. It is not surprising that in these circumstances there should be quite a chaos of rumors and reports in Constantinople. The ministerial combinations have been quite thrown into the background by the speculations and agitations in favor of the various pretenders to the throne, and by all sorts of possible and impossible conspiracies for curing radically the whole system of the Palace.

THE NEVER-ENDING EASTERN QUESTION.

Correspondence London Times.

PERA, Feb. 15.—Now that Turkey has had her own way in everything, in defiance of the advice and of the express will of united Europe, all that she may most devoutly wish is to be left to herself and forgotten. Servia and Montenegro, the Turks are now confident, will have to make peace. Russia will not venture on war. Austria and Germany will pigeon-hole their Andrassy notes and Berlin memorandums. France and Italy will congratulate themselves on their resolution to keep, in all events, out of the scrape; and in England the affair will end in a Parliamentary battle royal. This is what many of the Turks look forward to, and the result for them is that they are their own masters, rid of onerous protection and troublesome guarantees, and free to regard treaties as iron chains for everything that is to their advantage, and as mere cobwebs for anything that may be to their charge. It is by no means unlikely that the Turks will be humored even in their desire to efface themselves. Europe has heard only too much of them. They have given her a scare, and then made her ashamed of her own fears. Turkey has been to civilized nations an erring sister, whom no gentle and no severe chiding has had power to turn from her evil courses. She has been the plague and the disgrace of the family. "We never mention her," is the remark with which friends and relatives dismiss every thought of her. For some time to come no theme of conversation will be more unwelcome than the Eastern question, no intelligence will be received with a more impatient shrug of the shoulders than news from Constantinople. Turkey will not, for all that, be numbered among those happy countries whose annals are a blank. She will not long be left; she will not long leave the world at peace. The less her neighbors think of her the sooner she will go to ruin. By allowing her the full independence which she so disdainfully claimed, the Powers will find that they have only given her rope. They have supplied her with the means for self-destruction. No shirking of duty on the part of an effete and discordant diplomacy will prevent the Eastern question from cropping up. Indeed, its adjournment is only transitory and illusory. The destinies of Turkey are being rapidly matured, and nothing, perhaps, will give them a more momentous impulse than that breaking up of the Conference by which Europe has avowed her inability to arrest or even retard their downward course.

The question of good government for Turkey was not merely a matter of humanity. Without a thorough and vital reform in the Administration there can be here neither a Mussulman nor a Christian community, nor can any reform be practicable without the intervention of an extraneous element. The Turks will rather cease to be than be other than they are, and the worst symptom of their incorrigibility is their professed readiness to mend their ways; their eagerness to enlarge upon any proposal of liberal measures that may be suggested to them. If all that is wanted of them is a mere promise, that promise is sure to be the most ample and generous. While the plenipotentiaries at the Conference were haggling and peddling among themselves for some patchwork-scheme of administration to be applied to the three Provinces, Midhat blazed forth with his spick-and-span Constitution for the whole Empire. But Midhat falls a victim to a palace intrigue to which even Turkey could scarcely furnish a parallel; and Sultan Hamid, who has shown himself so worthy a nephew of his uncle, proclaims that his Grand Vizier has been dismissed for his shortcomings as a Constitutionalist, disgraced as a traitor to the Constitution, unworthy to sit in the Council of a truly constitutional sovereign—of a sovereign who has found in the Constitution itself the means of ridding himself of a disloyal adviser, and who, having thus saved the Constitution, is now determined to take it in hand and give it full development.

Indeed, it is not impossible that the Sultan himself and some of the men about him, and many of the most sanguine Turks and Turkophiles, both in Turkey and all over Europe, may have faith in the Sultan's declarations, and really look forward to a bona-fide constitutional experiment, and expect on the 13th of March of this year 1877 to witness the astonishing sight of the opening of an Ottoman Parliament with an Upper and Lower Chamber, and with a stenographic machine, by which Tefvik Bey, an ingenious young Turk, hopes to make up for the deficiency of shorthand writing in this country and to overcome the apparently insurmountable obstacles that the Turkish characters raise against the training of an efficient staff of reporters at notice. There is no lack of wiser men, however, better able to appreciate the terrible difficulties of the situation, and too clear-sighted to share delusions of which experience has so often shown the fleeting nature. Safvet Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, a man both shrewd and jocular, expressed himself really concerned about the fall of Midhat, because he was curious to see how much further his late colleague could contrive to *trainer le cadavre*, to drag this mere corpse of an Ottoman Empire. In their own way, men of the lower ranks evince their view of what is passing, old Mussulmans in the Asiatic Provinces shaking their heads after hearing the proclamation of the Constitution, with the sage remark that the Padishah must always have his own will, or that Giaours will still be Giaours. Honest and impartial men, however, without carrying their unreasoning skepticism so far, are obliged to confess that not only do they see no symptoms of a mere beginning of better things in this country, but not even any real and serious disposition on the part of its rulers to usher in any improvement. The Constitution, in the opinion of these men, is a mere toy with which the Palace party about the Sultan intend to give their one day's amusement to the credulous multitude both in this and in other countries, and to be thrown away after it has answered its purpose as a piece of stage furniture never again to be pressed into service. The National Council, on which Midhat managed to throw the responsibility of his snubbing reply to the Powers assembled in Conference, was no unfair specimen of the packed meeting of scornful and bigoted Mussulmans and of trembling, cringing Christians, of well-broken officials and greedy place-hunters, who will come together as representatives of the people in either House of the Ottoman Parliament. Before such a thing as an Electoral law can be voted, and there can be a bona fide election, the Constitution will be among the things that are dead and buried, and in the meantime the appointment of Ministers, Governors, and other functionaries will be carried through with more reckless haste and less discernment than they ever were. Pashas will be riding from Province to Province, living in the saddle, never allowed to reach one destination before being overtaken by fresh orders to betake themselves to another; and the Administration, owing to its instability, will be thrown into increasing disorder. The evils of a ribald police, of a venal magistracy, of an unfair and ruinous taxation will be more and more grievously felt; the Mussulman population will be drained off to supply forces for an armed peace more wasteful than an open war, and the Christians will be massacred, ravaged, driven from house and homes by wild Circassian or Kurdish hordes, by the troops from disorderly garrisons setting fire to bazaars and homes, to scare the people from their stores and help themselves to their contents.

Such is the picture it has been my duty to lay before English readers in the many letters I have quoted respecting the ill-treatment the Bulgarian and Armenian Christians meet with at the hand of their Mussulman neighbors. It is obvious that we must look forward to the aggravation, not to the alleviation of these evils, inasmuch as the 150,000 daily expenditure, or more than one million weekly, which the mere feeding and supplying of the unpaid army must entail on the Public Treasury can only be kept up at the cost of incalculable private distress, and one needs scarcely add that sheer want and misery in a wretchedly-governed country like this must necessarily breed such disorders and excesses as will rapidly convert it into an intolerable Pandemonium. Those who are comfortably lulling themselves to sleep with the idea that the demon of the Eastern Question has been laid for a season must prepare themselves for a rude awakening. They must make up their minds either to see Turkey falling back under that blind despotism and that base subserviency to Russia from which the events of last May were supposed to have rescued her, or they must be willing to take up again that task of solving the Eastern Question which they are now improvidently throwing up, unless they prefer to allow Russia to settle that question on her own terms.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH ON THE ARMY.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The text of the Emperor William's speech on the entry of Prince William into the First Foot Guard Regiment has just been communicated to the *Cologne Gazette*. It is in these terms:

I had wished to be able to introduce my grandson, who to-day enters public and official life, to the Officers' Corps of the Guard Regiment, as I was able to do my son in 1849; but at this time of the year I must be sparing of open-air exertion. I have therefore summoned you, my grandson's future superiors, to introduce him to you at the beginning of this, for him, new period of life. It will be your task to train him in the service to the duties of a soldier. [Turning to the Prince:] You know from history how the Kings of Prussia, besides their other duties of government, have always directed special attention to the army. The Great Elector, by personal heroism, set his troops an example not to be surpassed. Frederick I. knew well when he placed the crown on his head that he might be compelled to defend that step, but he also knew that his already tried troops would enable him to do so. Frederick William I., in the garrison which you now enter, and which is justly styled the cradle of the Prussian army, laid firm the basis of its organization by the severe discipline which he impressed on officers and soldiers, and without which no army can exist. And this spirit still animates it. Frederick the Great, with his innate talents as a General, took these firmly-cemented troops as the nucleus of his army, with which he carried on wars and fought battles which have immortalized him. Frederick William II. had first to cope with a different mode of warfare, from which, however, the army emerged not without laurels. My Royal father encountered the same enemy, and a heavy destiny visited the country and army; but, casting aside the old and untenable, he reorganized the army, and based it on patriotism and a feeling of honor. He thus attained with it successes which will forever retain a place in the annals of the Prussian army. My much-tried brother, King Frederick William IV., looked with satisfaction on his army, which in difficult and painful times stood firmly by him, which he improved in accordance with modern ideas, and which was thus able to gather fresh laurels. Thus did I find the army. If ever there has been a Government of as yet short existence whose destiny has visibly been guided by a gracious Providence, it is that of the last few years, and again it is the army which by its undaunted courage and endurance has placed Prussia on the eminence which it now occupies. The Guard Corps, to which you already belong, and with it the regiment which you now enter, have signally contributed to these famous successes. The emblems which I wear on my breast publicly express my ineffaceable gratitude and my everlasting acknowledgment of the devotion with which the army has won victory after victory. Your youth has fallen on these times, and you have in your father an honored pattern of Generalship. You will, however, encounter in the official relations into which you now enter many, apparently, unimportant things which may, perhaps, surprise you, but you will learn also that in service nothing is trivial, and that every stone which belongs to the fabric of an army must be properly shaped, if the edifice is to succeed and stand firm. [To the officers:] I thus commit my grandson to you to superintend his military education, each of you from his standpoint, and this will be especially the task of the chief of his company, in order that he may become a worthy scion of the ancestors of my house. [To his grandson:] Now go and do your duty as it will be taught you. God be with you.

FRANCE.

AMNESTY.

PARIS, March 11.—Pardons or commutations of sentence have been granted 224 Communist convicts.

GERMAN INTOLERANCE.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Observer*, in its leader, says: "We have reason to believe that when the proposal was recently made in the French Chamber of Deputies for an extension of the fortifications of Paris, the scheme was dropped in deference to peremptory declarations from Berlin that any addition to the defenses of Paris would be considered casus belli."

JAPAN.

THE RECENT GREAT FIRE IN YEDDO.

A letter in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* from Herr von Schaffer, the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Japan, gives an account of the great fire which took place at Yeddo last December. Within a period of six hours, he says, 15,000 houses and two large bridges were destroyed by the flames; a great many people lost their lives; and the Government had to distribute clothing and food among the numerous sufferers who had been rendered quite destitute by the conflagration.

"I have seen," adds the writer, "many fires in the East, especially in Constantinople, but I had never before had such terrible evidence of the swiftness and fury with which such a fire spreads. Shortly before midnight I was waked by my interpreter, who told me a great fire had broken out in the town. A few minutes after, having hurriedly put on some clothing, I ran out into the street, where I learned from some of my neighbors that the fire had broken out in the quarter of Nihombeschi, and that, though it was at some distance from us, it was advancing toward the quarter of Zukidii, where the Austro-Hungarian and American Legations are situated.

"A German Professor at the medical school, who had witnessed many fires in Japan, tried to reassure us by observing that the fire was not likely to reach our house, which is an old daimio palace with a tiled roof, and surrounded by a large garden. Notwithstanding this, I went back to my room, and packed up as quickly as I could my most valuable documents and the silver plate, while the servants brought water in pails, so as to be prepared to extinguish any flying sparks which, falling on the dry wood of the outer corridors, might easily produce a conflagration. It was as I feared; a strong wind drove the flames straight upon us. I had barely time to take out my valuables when the house began to burn on all sides. Just as the servants were bringing into the garden the two large portraits in oil of the Emperor and Empress of Austria the roof fell in. Five minutes afterward the house was a ruin. . . .

"Some more things were saved by the Japanese servants, who patiently endured a degree of heat which would have been fatal to a European; but I lost the whole of my scientific library, which I had been forming during the last thirty years, and my collection of china and lac. . . . I am now temporarily lodged in an American house which was brought over a short time ago from Washington by the Japanese Ambassador at Pekin. All the Japanese Ministers have paid me visits of condolence, and, in compliance with an old Japanese custom, the Mikado has sent me, as a token of sympathy, a magnificent set of Japanese furniture."

SPAIN.

FEARS.

LONDON, March 12.—A special to the *Standard* from Madrid says that the journals of that city express marked displeasure at the appointment of Evarts and Schurz to positions in the new Cabinet. They say both have supported the Cuban filibusters in the United States, and they entertain fears of the result of their accession to power.

EGYPT.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

CAIRO, March 11.—An Egyptian man-of-war which was cruising in the Gulf of Suez to break up the slave traffic, took fire at sea and was entirely destroyed. There were 420 mn on board, of whom 400 were saved—the Europeans.

INDIA.

THE GREAT CYCLONE.

CALCUTTA, March 11.—Full reports from local officials on the recent cyclone show that the total loss of life was really less than half of Sir Richard Temple's first hurried estimate of 205,000.

MATILDA HERON.

Obsequies of the Dead Actress in New York City---Scenes at the "Little Church Around the Corner."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The mortal remains of Matilda Heron lay in the little parlor of No. 32 East Twenty-fifth street to-day incased in a handsome rosewood casket, paneled with black cloth and velvet, and ornamented with heavy silver bars. On the lid were two plain square silver plates, one in the middle bearing the inscription, "Matilda Heron: Died March 7, 1877, aged 46 years," and the other at the foot simply inscribed "Camille." The body was attired in a rich robe of dark purple silk, without ornaments of any kind. Her gray hair was neatly rolled back from her forehead, and her features bore an expression of calm contentment. Flowers were strewn all over the coffin lid and on the body, and floral pieces, the tributes of friends, stood in every place in the room. One offering was a wreath of immortelles, laurel leaves, and camellias. In the centre was a small silk flag draped in crape, and it was accompanied by the following verses:

TO MATILDA.

Strange, strange, for you and I, severed afar,
Thou, safe beyond, above—I, neath the star;
Thou, where flowers deathless spring—I where they fade,
Thou in God's paradise—I 'neath the shade.

The only relative of the deceased present, beside her daughter Bijou, was her cousin, Mrs. Davidson, of Philadelphia. Bijou Heron was taken into the room to bid a final farewell to her mother's remains. The poor girl's grief was heart-rending, and men and women were alike moved to tears. The undertaker closed the lid abruptly, and the casket was borne to the waiting hearse on the shoulders of his assistants. Bijou, in a half faint, was led after it. The friends that had assembled then entered some fifty coaches that stood ready to convey them to the church. Many of the crowd lifted their hats respectfully as they passed out. The scene at "the little church around the corner" was in itself a tribute to the dead actress. An immense crowd surrounded it in all directions, vainly endeavoring to force their way inside, and the windows of the neighboring houses were filled with lookers-on. The interior was packed in every part by persons who had been provided with tickets of admission. The Rev. Dr. Houghton, and his son, the Rev. Edward Houghton, in flowing robes of white with purple surplices met the advancing cortege at the outer gates and preceded the casket up the aisle, chanting a psalm. Arrived at the altar steps, the casket was deposited on two stools, and the relatives and friends filed into seats that had been reserved for them in front. The service of the Episcopal Church was then recited, the reading being interspersed with singing by Mme. Salvotte of "Jesus, Savior of my soul," and by Miss Gertie Emanuel, of "Come unto Me, ye that are heavy laden." The services ended, all knelt for a few moments in prayer, and then the casket was returned to the hearse, the mourners reentered their carriages, and the party proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was interred with appropriate ceremonies in the private plat of the deceased. There was no funeral oration,—indeed, it was against the wishes of the nearest friends of the deceased that the coffin was taken to the church at all. Miss Bijou Heron was several times on the point of fainting during the services. The crowd lingered around the church for a long time after the carriages had disappeared.

THE EXCURSION.

Capture of the Legislature and Governor by Champaign County---The Way to Ask for an Appropriation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAMPAIGN, Ill., March 11.—Yesterday our city was invaded by a majority of both Houses of the State Legislature, accompanied by a number of ladies, newspaper reporters, and general hangers-on, all intent upon a visit to the Industrial University located here. The train was a special of five coaches, furnished by the Wabash Company, running over that road as far as Tolono, thence to this city over the Illinois Central. Committees of reception from this city and Urbana met the visitors at Tolono and extended the courtesies of both towns. About half of the party were taken over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Road to the Griggs House at Urbana, where they dined. Those who stopped here were dined at the Doane House. At 1 o'clock the Sixth Regiment Illinois State Guards, under command of Col. Ed Snyder, headed by the splendid University Band, appeared at the hotel and escorted the Governor and members to the drill-hall, where the regiment went through with the manual of arms, company and battalion drill, and ended with an exhibition of the bayonet drill by the military class under the direction of Adjt. Gibson. From the drill-hall the visitors wended to the University Chapel, where an audience of over 2,000 people listened to the decennial anniversary exercises. Addresses were made by the Regent of the institution, Gov. Cullom, Judge C. B. Smith, and Speaker Shaw of the House. From the chapel the invited guests proceeded to the museum, where Prof. D. C. Taft delivered a short address describing some of the animals whose remains form the principal attraction of the museum. An exhibition by the class in calisthenics closed the exercises, and an adjournment was taken to an upper hall, where a collation gotten up by the ladies of this city and Urbana was partaken of by about 400 persons. A few brief addresses were made after the collation, but the time for the departure of the train being near prevented any extended speeches. Our visitors departed for home satisfied of one thing,—that the people of this county know how to ask for an appropriation in a proper manner.

MICHIGAN PIONEERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 11.—The Lenawee Pioneers' Association met in annual session at Dean's Opera House yesterday, adjourning late in the afternoon. The officers chosen were F. A. Davey, President; William A. Whitney, Secretary; and T. J. Ludlow, Treasurer. Historical sketches of Adrian, Cambridge, and Woodstock were read by the Hon. A. L. Millard, F. A. Dewey, and Squire Lamb. The occasion afforded much interest to all present.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The Exchange Bank of Canandaigua, N. Y., has failed. Liabilities, $140,000 to $200,000; assets not over $70,000 to $100,000. The banking firm consisted of Thomas Beals, John Mosher, and Howell Mosher, who made an assignment to Henry Hamlin and Frank H. Hamlin. The cause of the failure is supposed to have been unfortunate speculation in Western securities. The bank was patronized by working-people, who will lose about all.

CASUALTIES.

Fire in a New York Tenement-House with Attendant Horrors.

Two Children Burned to Death, and Two Others Fatally Suffocated.

Details of the Loss of the Steamers George Washington and Cromwell.

Well-Defined Suspicions that Dynamite Was at the Bottom of the Disasters.

A TENEMENT-HOUSE HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A fire, which unhappily resulted in the death of two children, and the probably fatal suffocation of two others, occurred this evening in No. 240 Ludlow street, a five-story tenement, occupied by about twenty Jewish families. The circumstances under which the fire originated are these: Shortly after 7 p.m. Mrs. Manson, the wife of Hyman Manson, the occupant of the front rooms on the second floor, lighted a kerosene lamp, and, placing it on a bureau situated near one of the windows, went into a rear apartment. During her absence her 2-year-old child ascended a chair placed near the bureau, and pulled off the linen cover, thereby overturning the lamp, which fell to the floor and exploded. The mother of the child, attracted by the noise, hurriedly re-entered the room, barely in time to preserve her child from a horrible death. Grasping the child in her arms, the affrighted woman ran screaming from the apartment and rushed wildly down stairs. In the meantime the fire had spread rapidly, totally destroying the furniture in the rooms communicating to the hallway, and thence to the upper floors. Volumes of stifling smoke ascended to the rooms above, while the wildest confusion and terror reigned among the people living therein, a number of whom succeeded in making their escape before the egress by the stairways was cut off by the rapidly spreading flames. When the fire started Israel Levine, a tailor, and his wife and five children were in their rooms on the fifth floor. Hearing the cry of fire, and seeing that the flames were gaining headway, Levine and his wife carried three of their youngest children to the sidewalk, but not before they themselves were subjected to painful burns on their hands and feet. Their two remaining children, Abram Levine, aged 8 years, and David Levine, aged 6, ran to the stairway leading to the roof, but finding the roof-door securely locked, returned and hid in a rear bedroom. Their parents vainly attempted to rescue them, but were driven back by the fire, which was then raging throughout the second and third floors. Assistant-Foreman Thomas Lally, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, rushed into the rooms occupied by the Levine family, and carried the bodies of Abram and David to the roof, where he discovered the former was dead, and that his brother was in a condition of insensibility. Fireman Dwyer found Hattie Manson, aged 10 years, on the same floor, insensible from suffocation. After removing this child to the next house, Dwyer returned, and in a rear room of the fifth floor found Louis Frank, aged 3, Barney Frank, aged 5, and a woman named Wersberg and her three young children huddled together, a terrified and half unconscious group, on the top floor. Taking the Frank children and Mrs. Wersberg's 8-weeks-old babe in his arms, the fireman carried them to the roof and into the next house, while Firemen Grey and Foley rescued the other children and the women. Some time after the fire was extinguished the dead body of Mary Manson, aged 10 months, was discovered in bed in a front bedroom on the top floor. It appears that this child was taken by her sister Hattie, the girl rescued by Fireman Dwyer, to the fifth floor after the breaking out of the fire. The body of the boy Abram Levine was deposited by Assistant-Foreman Lally in a room of No. 22, and his brother David was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. Hattie Manson was unconscious when taken to the Eldridge Street Station, but subsequently recovered. There are fears, however, that she will not survive, and the chances of David Lavin are at best extremely precarious.

WRECKED STEAMERS.

Correspondence New York Herald.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 1.—Later investigations and discoveries have removed all doubts as to the fate of the ill-starred steamers George Washington and George Cromwell, of the Cromwell line, and it is now certain that both vessels were lost on the iron-bound southeastern coast of this island. From the information I have been able to glean I am strongly of the opinion that the George Washington was destroyed by fire or explosion. The torn and fragmentary condition of the recovered bodies, as also the shriveled and scorched appearance of some leather and pork that drove shoreward to Long Beach—all testify to the deadly work of fire or steam.

Is it possible that dynamite has been at its fell work again? Has Thomassen left an inheritor to his diabolical ingenuity and to the boundless possibilities of crime that had their representative in the mind of that supreme villain? Beyond all doubt the steamer George Washington perished through the agency of explosion. It may have been through the bursting of a boiler, but it may also have been through the successful accomplishment of a design similar to that which failed with Thomassen.

The story of the wreck of the Washington can only be surmised from the data furnished by the date of her departure from port and the finding of the debris and mutilated bodies on the coast. Judging from these the loss of the ship was due to causes which the most expert seamanship could not avert. On the 18th of January the George Washington left Halifax for St. Johns with a general cargo. She could scarcely have been forty-eight hours at sea when a strong breeze commenced to blow from the south, and veered in a few hours to the southwest. Whether this wind had the effect of diverting the ship from her course is a question that will remain forever in doubt, as none of her passengers or crew survive to tell the story. All that is known of her fate can be told in a few words.

On the 23d and 24th of January some of the inhabitants of Gulch Cove, near French Mistaken Point, discovered on the beach some articles of bedding and the toilet marked in large red letters, "S. S. George Washington," and about the same time thirteen dead bodies were drawn out of a gulch into which they had been washed by the sea. Later on several fragments of human bodies were picked up—legs, arms, and heads—bearing unmistakeable evidence of having been torn violently from the trunks. The flesh on these *disjecta membra* appeared in some cases to be parboiled, and over the faces of some of the recovered bodies hung large pieces of scalp, while the brain protruded from every part of the battered skulls. No more is known of the awful catastrophe that hurried the passengers and crew of the unfortunate steamer into eternity.

In the case of the George Cromwell, if destruction did not await her on the Cays of St. Marys, I cannot even conjecture the manner of her loss. She could scarcely have been lost at sea, for the weather prevailing at the time would not altogether justify this theory. If, on the other hand, she had run ashore on the main land some portion of the wreck, beside a cabin-door would have been found. It is possible that she may have been carried out of her course by the currents and struck a part of the coast where the water was deep inshore and disappeared in the gulf; but almost all the evidences of her fate would not be wanting, as they are at present. I can only repeat the question, Has dynamite been at work again!

A DEEP MYSTERY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 11.—From the agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company are gathered the following additional facts in regard to the death of the unknown man between Milton Junction and Kashkonong: Freight train No. 11, of which Mr. A. Frederick is conductor, left here for the north at 8:45 Thursday evening, reaching Watertown about half-past 11. There it was met by No. 28, S. C. Nessling, conductor, going south. While at Watertown Nessling discovered the body of a man fastened under one of the cars of No. 11. On examination, it was found that the body was naked and was frozen stiff. The two legs were cut off, and part of his head was gone. His chin was caught in the brake-gearing, and in that manner he was dragged thirty-one miles. The seemingly inexplicable condition of the body, and its location under the car, created an anxiety to investigate the matter. It was discovered that the engine on No. 11 struck the man between Milton Junction and Kashkonong. It was lying on the track completely naked. The clothing was wrapped up in a newspaper, and was found near the track where the body was struck. His boots were also off, and his stockings placed in them. Why he was naked and how he came to be placed on the railway is a mystery. His name we have not heard. A part of the face was found on the bridge at Fort Atkinson. He must have been lying on the track for some time, as his body was so much frozen that when his legs were cut off there was no bleeding.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 9.—A few days since Thomas Hogarth and wife, living in East Bridgewater Township, Clay County, left home in the morning for Spencer on business. They left at home their children,—Phœbe, 12 years old, and Millie and Newton, aged 3 and 9,—as was their custom. About 11 o'clock a fire was discovered in the wood-box, which Phœbe attempted to smother with a carpet, while Newton went for help to the nearest neighbor, half a mile distant. The neighbor hastened to the spot only to find the house in flames, and through a window was seen the girl lying on the floor wrapt in fire. The house and contents were burned. The father and mother arrived soon after the flames had subsided, and, as soon as possible, the charred remains of the girl were recovered. The body of Millie could not be found. It is supposed both were suffocated with smoke, so that they could not escape.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

COLUMBUS, O., March 11.—Jo Goss, an attache of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, while coupling to-day at this point was caught between two cars and so seriously injured that he died soon after.

CRIME.

HORSE-THIEVES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 8.—The Howard County horse-thieves, mentioned in former correspondence, are likely to come to grief. Suspicion was strong against William Griswold, a notoriously bad man, on general principles, and, a few nights ago, about 100 Vigilantes of that county paid him a visit, provided with all the appliances for a "neck-tie sociable." Griswold, on seeing that the men meant business, to save his neck "squealed," divulging the names of his pals, and all the circumstances of various thefts of horses, hogs, cattle, and other property, which have been perpetrated in that county for several months. After getting all the information wanted, Griswold was surrendered to the law officers and lodged in jail at Cresco.

About three weeks ago Dan M. Flynn, of Dallas County, had a valuable horse stolen. On Tuesday last the horse was returned by a man who assured Mr. Flynn that the thief had been captured, but had been retired entirely from business. No questions were asked, and Dan quietly, with eminent satisfaction, led his horse back to the stable. A well-organized band of Vigilantes exists in that county; so also in Madison, Polk, Warren, Wayne, Lucas, and other southwestern counties. It was not long since, in this county, the last seen of a horse-thief he was going toward the river. The next morning might have been seen a hole in the ice.

Such a raid on horses was never made in this State before as has been this spring, and farmers are getting desperately aroused. At least six have been taken from this county,—four by one man, who is in jail, and whose greatest fear comes from a view of the Howard lamp-post, which looms up in full view of his cell-window.

Last Tuesday night John Stevenson started from Vernor Springs for the west side of Crane Creek. With him rode a young man who had requested the favor. When near the creek, the young man quickly drew a revolver, and, placing it at Stevenson's head, demanded the best horse of the team, which was a valuable stallion. The owner of course yielded to the demand, when the fellow mounted the horse and rode off.

ANOTHER ACQUITTAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 11.—The case of Antoine Hepp, for killing Washburn in a Market street saloon in this city, the night of July 3, which has occupied the attention of the court for the past two weeks, came to a close Saturday, resulting in the acquittal of the accused. This is his second trial. The jury in a former trial failed to agree.

FIRES.

AT SOUTH BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, March 11.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the boiler-room of J. Monroe Taylor's saleratus factory, a seven-story building, Nos. 24 to 30 Sackett street, South Brooklyn, which was entirely destroyed, together with machinery and stock. When the walls fell in the boiler exploded and blew the walls out of house No. 17 Union street, occupied as a grocery store by Dennis Leahy. Some of the firemen near by had a narrow escape. Loss, $140,000; insurance, $95,000. In the afternoon two of the walls which were considered dangerous were pulled down, and a portion of them falling upon two small frame buildings, crushed in the roofs. No lives were lost.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 802 at 2:15 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire at No. 27 Kinzie street, owned by John Wheeler and occupied as a saloon and boarding-house by Mrs. Mary Casey. Damage, nominal. Cause, a defective flue.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lakes, rising followed by falling barometer, northeast winds, cool, cloudy, and snowy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, March 11.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Rn.	Wind.	Weather.
6:53a. m.	30.22	30	78	.....	S., fresh......	Cloudy.
11:18a. m.	30.22	36	70	.....	S. W., fresh..	Cloudy.
2:00p. m.	30.16	40	56	.....	S., fresh......	Cloudy.
3:53p. m.	30.16	39	63	.....	S., fresh......	H'y snow
9:00p. m.	30.13	37	80	.....	E., fresh......	L't snow.
10:18p. m.	30.10	36	90	.....	E., fresh......	L't snow.

Maximum thermometer, 41; minimum, 28.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 11—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Sn'w	Weather.
Alpena........	30.33	17	N., gentle..	......	Clear.
Buffalo........	30.26	32	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.92	32	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Cleveland	30.19	33	S., fresh....	.04	Hy. snow
Davenport	30.04	35	E., fresh....	......	Sleeting.
Detroit........	30.23	32	S.W., fresh	.03	Lt. snow.
Duluth........	30.26	25	N., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Erie........	30.25	38	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Escanaba......	30.27	17	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	30.19	33	E., fresh....	.04	Lt. snow.
Pt. Huron......	29.24	32	Calm........	......	Lt. snow.
Keokuk........	29.90	33	S. E., fresh	.09	Lt. rain.
Leavenworth	29.83	46	S.E., gentle	.10	Lt. rain.
Marquette......	30.26	15	N. E., fresh	......	Fair.
Milwaukee....	29.29	30	E., fresh....	.18	Lt. snow.
Omaha........	29.89	39	N., fresh....	......	Cloudy.
Toledo........	30.23	36	S., gentle..	.18	Lt. snow.

MORE VICTIMS.

ERIE, Pa., March 11.—Thomas W. Thompson, 19 years of age, was arrested last night at Westfield, N. Y., for attempting to defraud various parties by representing himself as in possession of valuables left by the victims of the Ashtabula disaster, who had died of injuries while under his care, and who had left instructions that valuables should be forwarded to the parties whom Thompson addressed through the mails. The case was worked up by Special-Agent McDanolds, of the Post-Office Department, and the boy taken to Buffalo for hearing.

A WASHINGTON "CLUB-HOUSE."

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Last night the police raided a celebrated club-house in this city and arrested a large number of persons who were there engaged in gambling. Among the number was an ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent Judge of South Carolina, an ex-United States Senator, and several ex-members of Congress, who were taken to the Tenth Street Station-House. This morning the parties arrested were discharged, upon leaving collateral security, the proprietors being held in $1,000 and the players in $20 each to appear as witnesses.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Billiard-Cue the Deadly Weapon—The Murderer Still at Large.

While yet the particulars of the Sexton billiard-cue murder on Halsted street are fresh in the public mind, comes a second affair of the same kind that cannot be considered as aught else than a corollary to the criminal jurisprudence of the county that allows a murderer to either go free or go down for the paltry term of five years to the Penitentiary, as Sexton was let off with. Here, too, is a plausible opportunity for the ranting discomfiture of the Sunday-law breakers at the hands of some over zealous politician. The facts are few and easily stated. Two young men not yet 25 years of age, named Robert Maypole and Joseph McQuade, were engaged in playing pool at 7:20 in the evening at the saloon of P. Gilmore, No. 298 Jefferson street. A dispute arose between the two, Maypole claiming that McQuade had made a "foul," and had therefore lost his play. Maypole insisted, which so enraged McQuade that in the passion of the moment he stepped back a pace or two, and, reversing his cue, brought the butt end of it down upon the left side of young Maypole's head, felling him to the floor.

The bystanders interfered at this juncture, and raising Maypole up conveyed him to his residence, No. 382 Clinton street, where he was attended by Dr. Freeman. It was found that the skull was fractured, and the brain very badly bruised, so that there are very slight chances of his recovery. McQuade made good a speedy escape, and although the police were in close pursuit he had not been captured up to an early hour this morning. His haunts are known, and he can hardly escape. Both were in liquor at the time, and had been playing pool for some time. Ordinarily both were good friends.

Maypole is about 23 years of age, and resides with his parents. McQuade is a year or two older, and is said to be married and to have one child.

ERIN.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The *Sunday Citizen* announces that an effort is being made to place James Stephens at the head of the Fenian Brotherhood.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impoverished blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH.

Statement of O. J. Goldrick, Esq., Editor Rocky Mountain Herald, Denver, Colorado, showing the Prevalence of Catarrh and the Popularity of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

"Every nine out of ten adults in this whole region of country is afflicted with Catarrh. It seems to be climatically epidemic out in this atmosphere. Mr. Smith tells me that the three dozen bottles of RADICAL CURE were immediately sold, and that he had forty orders for more within the last three weeks, but had none here to supply from."

The Mr. Smith referred to is of the firm of Smith & Doll, furniture dealers, Denver. When in Boston about a year ago he purchased eleven bottles of —— Catarrh Remedy, and one of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, the latter at the earnest request of a personal acquaintance. He had seen the first named remedy but had not heard of the latter. Shortly after his arrival in Denver we received an order for a dozen of the RADICAL CURE, and soon another with the pleasing intelligence that Mr. Smith was cured. The prevalence of the disease, coupled with the recommendations of Mr. Smith, soon created a lively demand, and without advertising nearly three hundred bottles were sent out. This is a striking illustration of what is frequently done for this remedy as a return for relief from long and painful suffering.

CATARRH.

ASTHMA, BAD COUGH, Etc., CURED.

GENTLEMEN—My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity. For nine years I had not breathed through one nostril. I had droppings in the throat, a very bad cough, asthma so bad as to be obliged to take a remedy for it at night before being able to lie down and sleep, and a constant dull pain in my head. My head was at times so full of catarrhal matter as to injure my sense of hearing and compel me to get up several times in the night to clear it and my throat before I could sleep. Every one of these distressing symptoms has disappeared under the use of not quite three bottles of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. My hearing is fully restored. I have no asthmatic symptoms, no cough, no droppings in the throat, no headache, and in every way better than I have been for years. I could feel the effects of the CURE on my appetite, on my kidneys, and, in fact, every part of my system. What has been done in my case is wholly the effect of the RADICAL CURE. Very respectfully,

FITCHBURG, Oct. 14. C. H. LAWRENCE.

Endorsed by a Prominent Druggist.

I hereby certify that Mr. Lawrence purchased the RADICAL CURE of me, and from time to time made me familiar with his case. I believe his statement to be true in every particular. JAMES P. DERBY.

FITCHBURG, Oct. 14.

The above severe case was a combination of several ailments, viz.: Bad cough, asthma, deafness, headache, etc., each of which might, by the most intelligent physician, be treated separately, whereas they were but a variety of forms assumed by one terrible disease—Catarrh. "I could feel the effect of the CURE in every part of my system." This statement shows that this remedy acts upon the cause of Catarrh, viz.: The acidified blood, a poison which attacks every vital organ and is eliminated from the system only by the RADICAL CURE.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of this Century.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

THIS great remedy consists of Voltaic or Galvanic plates carefully attached together and imbedded in a Porous Plaster, highly medicated, forming the grandest medical agent of this century. It is gentle and constant

ELECTRIC BATTERY

Closely and continuously applied by the adhesion of the Plaster, and is capable of effecting instant relief and permanent cures in the most distressing cases of chronic external muscular and nerve ailments, and in diseases originating in a disordered condition of the electrical or vitalizing forces. It is unsurpassed as a prompt and sure remedy in

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in Any Part of the Body.

The Best Plaster in the World of Medicine. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents for one, $1.25 for six, or $2.25 for twelve, carefully wrapped and warranted by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

☞ The Royal Baking Powder is prepared upon scientific principles, from ingredients that are the most effective and wholesome. It received a special Centennial Award for these merits. The genuine can be had only in tin cans, and is for sale by the best grocers everywhere, but in case you cannot obtain it, send 60 cents for 1 lb., or 35 cents for ½ lb., direct to Royal Baking Powder Co., New York, and you will receive it by return mail. Receipt and full directions for making the delicious Vienna Rolls, also, sent free on application, enclosing 3 cent stamp.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Review of a Quiet Week in Local Finances.

Stockholders' Losses—Vanderbilt Transactions in Vanderbilt Stocks.

The Produce Markets Active and Weak—A Downward Movement in Provisions and Grain.

Pork and Lard in Good Shipping Demand—Stocks of Pork Product.

FINANCIAL.

The clearings of last week are considerably behind those of the corresponding week of last year. The general business of the country as reflected in the clearings of the principal cities was less the preceding week than for the corresponding week in 1876. The political excitement may probably be fairly credited with a large part of the temporary depression in business. The condition of the markets in grain and provisions and the uncertainty of prices on the New York Stock Exchange have no doubt had their influence. And another not insignificant cause operating to diminish business is the great loss suffered by the public in the depreciation of stocks and bonds and loss of dividends. The discount business of the banks last week was moderate. There are surplus funds at the disposal of first-class borrowers, but bankers are very conservative in their ideas about security.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, rates were 7 per cent and upward.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 25@50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clearing-House.

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday	$3,770,201	$332,503
Tuesday	3,228,485	358,408
Wednesday	3,114,168	270,174
Thursday	2,910,909	282,994
Friday	2,558,480	185,036
Saturday	2,878,148	266,696
Total	$18,449,393	$1,695,814
Corresponding week last year	24,116,062	2,140,422

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT IN ITS USUAL ROLE.

The New York Insurance Department shows great indefatigability in pouncing upon insurance companies after the discovery has been made by others that they need looking after. It is now announced with solemn official pomp that the Department is about to begin an examination of the Universal Life, against which, and the North America and the Guardian, an action for fraud and mismanagement has been begun. The people have a right to expect that the Insurance Department will be the source of information about insurance management; but, as a matter of fact, the Department knows nothing the newspapers do not tell it.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature by Senator Wagstaff giving all suits for the dissolution of life-insurance companies into the hands of the Attorney General. A petition denouncing the bill is now being prepared, to which policyholders are requested to attach their names.

THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

Suit has been brought in the New York courts in the interest of the New Jersey Insurance Department to have Joel Parker, Receiver in New Jersey of the New Jersey Mutual, made an ancillary Receiver in New York State of that Company.

FOREIGN LOANS ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Foreign stocks are as dull as they can well be, with a continued absence of dealing. Only well-established firms who have widespread clients of an investing sort have anything to do, and the preponderance of their business consists in executing orders to sell. A very large quantity of Russian stock—from over £300,000 to half a million is the amount named—has been repurchased to-day by speculators for the fall, who have been made to lose heart by the pacific speech of the German Emperor and the fear of the fine that may be levied next account day should they remain out of the stock. In ordinary times an operation of half that extent would have forced up prices considerably, but to-day the market only hardened a little under it, and, for the first time for weeks, Russian stock was sold here on Continental account, which checked any rise, and made the closing prices rather dull. Accounts for the fall support a market often till they are closed, and then, there being no buyers, small sales take immediate effect. The temporary rise in Russian bonds lifted the prices of others a little for a time, and there was some call for Hungarian on the news of progress made in settling the bank dispute. There was no strength in the market, however, and, with few exceptions, the closing quotations are little or no better than those of yesterday. Brazilian bonds, lately somewhat dull, are firmer, and Egyptian are steady at previous prices, with some demand for the railway stock. Turkish are nearly unchanged. Argentine bonds are weaker, for no assigned reason, but their movements are always very mysterious, and the only indication which this weakness gives is that the account is no longer a heavy one for the fall, but rather the reverse. United States funds keep very steady.—*London Times' financial article, Feb. 24.*

STOCKHOLDERS' LOSSES.

The losses suffered by the stockholders in the New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, and Reading, are shown in the following table:

	Value March 8, '76.	Present value.	Shrinkage.
Central of N. J.	$21,961,750	$1,744,625	$20,217,125
Del., Lack. & W.	31,178,000	17,423,000	13,755,000
Del. & H. Canal	24,000,000	10,400,000	13,600,000
Reading	32,863,500	4,251,000	28,612,500
Total	$110,003,250	$33,818,625	$76,184,625

If to this decline of $76,000,000 is added the depreciation of other securities of these companies, the loss would not be less than $100,000,000. The present annual deprivation to stockholders is not less than $8,000,000 in dividends.

VANDERBILT OPERATIONS IN VANDERBILT STOCKS.

The stock market was strong during the greater part of the day, not by reason of the purchases of the clique of speculators who have so successfully "beared" it of late, but because of the manipulation of the speculators who at the beginning of the recent campaign were "bulls," but who have been doing little of late except watching the market. It remains to be seen whether their their movement is more than a temporary one. It is now known that a good deal of Lake Shore and a considerable amount of New York Central & Hudson stock have within the past ten days been bought by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt. These purchases have been made in such a quiet, unobtrusive way as to have little or no effect on the market beyond such effect as the withdrawal of a like amount of stock by any one would have.—*New York Daily Bulletin, March 7.*

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending Feb. 15 shows an increase of 1,000,000 francs in cash and bullion, in spite of the discount at present charged on the reception of fine gold by the bank. Notes in circulation have diminished 3,700,000 francs. There was a net diminution of 36,200,000 francs in discounts and advances, and of 6,600,000 francs in deposits. Business in France, as far as these facts tell anything, is not reviving, but growing more dull.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 104¼@104⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 95⅝@95¾ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	484½	486
France	518¾	516¼
Belgium	518¾	516¼
Switzerland	518¾	515½
Sweden	.....	27¼
Holland	40¼	40⅜
Austria	.....	40
Germany	94⅝	95¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	112¾	113⅛
United States 5-20s of '65	107¾	108⅛
5-20s of '65—January and July	109	109⅜
5-20s of '67—January and July	112⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	113⅝	114⅛
10-40s	110¾	111
United States new 5s of '81	110⅛	110⅜
United States currency 6s	122¾	.....

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

There were sales of West Division Horse Railway stock at 172½.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	*107	*108
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds (long)	*107	*108
North Chicago 7 ₱ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*94	....
City Railway, South Side	149	153
City Railway, West Side	170	....
City Railway, North Side	128	135
Traders' Insurance Company	118	....
Chamber of Commerce	70	73
Exposition stock	30	35

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Gold opened at 105⅛ and closed at 104¼, the extremes of the day. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Silver at London, 55⅛d. Here silver bars are—Greenbacks, 126; gold, 120. Silver coin, ⅛ discount. Silver for Europe to-day, $97,000.

Governments dull and a little lower upon the announcement of a call for $10,000,000 bonds.

Railroad bonds steady.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

The stock market to-day was generally steady, the principal business being done in Lake Shore and coal stocks. The latter fell off considerably. The news of the reduction of wages of employes on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western in spite of the expectations put forward in their report and reported advance in the price of coal sent the stock down to 62⅞, from which it rallied slightly afterward, only to decline further a little later. Delaware & Hudson opened at 50, advanced ⅛, and then fell off to 49⅜. Western Union steady at 54⅝@64⅞, and New York Central, after opening at 96⅞, and selling up to 97⅛, declined again to the opening price. The market closed dull and lower.

Transactions aggregated 137,000 shares, of which 8,000 were New York Central, 31,000 Lake Shore, 9,300 St. Pauls, 54,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 6,000 Michigan Central, 12,000 Western Union, and 6,500 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Money market easy and dull at 1½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5 per cent.

Customs receipts, $400,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $130,000.

Clearings, $20,000,000.

Imports of merchandise for the week, $8,260,000.

Produce exports for the week, $5,000,000.

Shipments of specie to-day, $155,000.

Sterling—Long, 484¼; short, 485.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $734,700; specie, decrease, $950,000; legal tenders, decrease, $3,912,600; circulation, increase, $51,900; reserve, decrease, $431,650.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112⅛	New 5s	110⅛
Coupons, '65	108	New 4½s	105⅞
New	109¼	10-40s	110⅛
Coupons, '67	112⅛	Coupons do	110⅛
Coupons, '68	113⅝	Currency 6s	123⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	64⅞	C., C., C. & I. C.	26¾
Quicksilver	16¼	New Jersey Central	8⅛
Quicksilver pfd	24	Rock Island	101⅛
Pacific Mail	22⅝	St. Paul	18
Mariposa	5⅞	St. Paul pfd	46⅛
Mariposa pfd	6⅛	Wabash	5⅝
Adams Express	102⅛	Fort Wayne	100
Wells-Fargo	83⅝	Terre Haute	2
American Express	58	Terre Haute pfd	13⅛
United States	48¼	C. & A.	94⅝
New York Central	96⅞	C. & A. pfd	104
Erie	7⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	6
Erie pfd	17	D., L. & W.	62⅞
Harlem	140	A. & P. Telegraph	20⅛
Harlem pfd	136	Missouri Pacific	2
Michigan Central	43⅝	Indiana Central	2⅜
Panama	122	C., B. & Q.	103
Union Pacific	71	Hannibal & St. Jo.	10⅛
Lake Shore	50⅝	Central Pacific bonds	105⅜
Illinois Central	51	U. P. bonds	103⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90	U. P. land-grant	102⅞
Northwestern	32⅝	U. P. sinking-fund	92⅜
Northwestern pfd	53		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee, new	42	Missouri	105⅛
Virginia, old	30		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 10.—Consols for money and account, 96 7-16; '65s, 106¼; '67s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 108¼; new 5s, 107⅝; New York Central, 94; Erie, 7⅝; Erie preferred, 18; Illinois Central, 51.

PARIS, March 10.—Rentes, 107f 15c.

FRANKFORT, March 10.—New 5s, 103⅝.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding day last year:

	Receipts. 1877.	Receipts. 1876.	Shipments. 1877.	Shipments. 1876.
Flour, brls	4,401	5,054	5,565	6,755
Wheat, bu	3,070	23,286	8,329	13,974
Corn, bu	57,468	60,396	36,045	40,489
Oats, bu	17,721	21,160	6,272	9,473
Rye, bu	725	350	....	800
Barley, bu	5,460	4,150	2,490	3,815
Grass seed, lbs	104,236	103,520	97,134	114,780
Flaxseed, lbs	45,300	24,100	51,226	181,360
B. corn, lbs	13,000	63,945	22,850	....
C. meats, lbs	37,570	43,380	1,153,959	1,288,746
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	50
Beef, brls	....	....	....	159
Pork, brls	....	....	655	1,286
Lard, lbs	48,390	282,240	1,213,200	100,984
Tallow, lbs	5,396	37,387	28,440	35,100
Butter, lbs	81,285	41,130	100,465	98,626
D. hogs, No	297	362	....	284
Live hogs, No	9,049	7,587	4,854	3,958
Cattle, No	3,314	2,682	4,104	2,758
Sheep, No	1,092	1,677	1,050	1,540
Hides, lbs	149,652	232,515	211,770	189,679
Highwines, brls	58	136	100	183
Wool, lbs	29,702	6,440	29,316	4,180
Potatoes, bu	3,125	....	....	1,005
Coal, tons	3,251	2,197	717	322
Hay, tons	18	100	40	1
Lumber, m	209	225	1,432	1,532
Shingles, m	240	1,005	505	280
Salt, brls	....	480	1,376	1,208

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 5,325 bu wheat, 763 bu corn, 411 bu rye, 2,787 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Saturday morning: 2 cars No. 2 N. W. wheat, 2 cars No. 2 spring, 4 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do (14 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 27 cars high mixed do, 12 cars new do, 17 cars new mixed, 38 cars No. 2 corn, 23 cars rejected do. (118 corn); 2 cars No. 2 oats, 26 cars rejected do, 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 3 cars No. 3 barley, 4 cars rejected do. Total, 171 cars, or 73,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,781 bu wheat, 20,118 bu corn, 1,218 bu oats, 9,045 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	March 10, 1877.	March 3, 1877.	March 11, 1876.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	34,287	41,397	38,372
Wheat, bu	52,686	85,750	191,659
Corn, bu	447,818	687,622	456,129
Oats, bu	112,984	184,683	130,340
Rye, bu	6,735	17,180	5,727
Barley, bu	54,087	73,006	36,510
D. hogs, No	8,091	13,917	3,270
Live hogs, No	55,225	55,923	43,183
Cattle, No	19,656	23,843	19,305
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	38,411	29,190	53,085
Wheat, bu	46,138	57,638	202,491
Corn, bu	306,749	374,593	388,942
Oats, bu	105,456	111,424	113,150
Rye, bu	2,909	4,445	7,542
Barley, bu	66,009	48,988	53,219
D. hogs, No	1,138	4,570	2,088
Live hogs, No	23,903	15,624	20,038
Cattle, No	15,067	17,264	13,511

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	March 10, 1877.	March 3, 1877.	March 11, 1876.
Flour, brls	42	6,139	17,000
Wheat, bu	62,000	147,390	409,360
Corn, bu	339,605	473,510	337,000

The total number of hogs packed in this city last summer is reported as 1,315,402 head, and the highest of the two reports for last winter is 1,616,200. The total for twelve months ending Feb. 28 is 2,931,602, which is probably not far out of the way.

The leading produce markets were fairly active on Saturday, and most of them were again weak, under a decided pressure to sell. Provisions, wheat, and corn broke early, and other markets followed suit, though the advices from other points were not discouraging to holders till after New York had felt the influence of the weakness in Chicago. The feeling was somewhat influenced by the fact of clearer weather. The trading was chiefly for future delivery, though a fair business was done in provisions for shipment.

In the market for domestic dry goods no changes were apparent. Quietude still prevails in most departments, and prices maintain a steady tone. There was a moderate movement in staple and fancy groceries, and a comparatively steady set of prices. At the decline of the day before sugars were firm and in better demand. Coffees were dull, as were also sirups and spices. Teas were firm. The dried fruit trade was quoted quiet at steady figures. Fish met with some attention, being ordered fairly both by the city and country trade, and were steady in price. In the butter and cheese markets little change was developed, the former remaining dull and unsettled, and the latter firm at 13½@14½c. Leather was quiet and steady. Bagging was firm and unchanged. There were no changes of moment in the market for paints, oils, and colors.

The lumber market was moderately active and steady. Hardware was unchanged. The demand for wool, hides, hay, and broom-corn was again moderate, and prices were unchanged. Seeds were a little more active, timothy being a shade easier. Green fruits were generally steady and in fair local request. Fine dressed poultry was in good demand and firm, the offerings being scarcely adequate. Eggs were slow and easier. Retailers buy only from hand to mouth, and the supply is kept up in spite of the cold weather. Potatoes were selling more freely from store, the cold preventing liberal deliveries by the farmers, but car lots were slow and easy, excepting peachblows, which, however, were seldom offered.

Rail freights were dull and irregular, with no change in asking figures. The nominal rate was 35c to New York and 40c to Boston per 100 lbs of grain.

Lake freights were quiet, with no change in figures. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 3¼@3½c, and 7c to Kingston, to load immediately. There was some inquiry for freight room, but nothing reported.

We copy the following, by permission, from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co.:

Cash wheat at $1.23; storage, 4c; insurance, ⅜c; lake freights, 3¼c; Buffalo charges, 1c; canal freight, 6½c; interest, 1½c; and New York charges, 2c; costs alongside ship, $1.42¼. Sterling exchange 500; marine insurance, 1¼ per cent; sail freight, 6s; would cost about 51s 9d Cork for orders, excluding English commission. Beerbohm's quotation: Cargoes spring wheat off coast 50s 6d, a difference of about 4c per bu. Beerbohm's quotation: Cargoes for prompt shipment 48s, a difference of about 10½c per bu.

Gilt-edged receipts cash corn at 40½c; storage, 2c; insurance, ⅛c; lake freights, 3c; Buffalo charges, 1c; canal freight, 5½c; interest, ⅛c; New York charges, 1½c; would cost alongside ship, 54½c. Marine insurance, 1¼ per cent. Sail freight, 6s, would cost about 24s 9d, Cork for orders, excluding English commission. Beerbohm's quotation: Cargoes for prompt shipment, 24s; cargoes off coast, 25s 3d.

CALIFORNIA PROSPECTS.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 1st says: "The great grain-producing sections are the San Joaquin Valley, the Salinas Valley, and the Sacramento Valley. The reports from the last named are everywhere favorable. There is every reason to believe that commencing with Tehama County in the North, to where the Sacramento River discharges its waters in Suisun Bay, the grain yield will be fully up to the average. In the large wheat-growing Counties of Butte, Sutter, Colusa, Sacramento, Yolo, and Northern Solano we are assured that the prospects for large crops were never better. In those portions of the eastern side of the San Joaquin Valley where the bottom lands prevail the outlook is also encouraging. Stanislus is one of the largest grain-growing counties in the State. From that county we hear that the crops around Modesto are looking well. But Stanislaus County extends over a wide area and the bottom lands of the Tuolumne River are in the vicinity of Modesto, the county seat. The news received by mail from the more remote sections of this county is not so hopeful. Around Hill's Ferry on the west side of the San Joaquin river, scarcely any rain has fallen, and the farmers are waiting with anxiety for the early spring showers.

The accounts received from the Salinas Valley also are not so encouraging as could be desired. In some years when the rainfall is up to the average the Salinas Valley sends to San Francisco more grain than any other section of similar dimensions in the State. But this, so far, seems to be regarded as a dry year, when the counties bordering on the Sacramento River may be expected to carry off the palm. Speaking generally, the country north of a line drawn across the Bay of San Francisco, may be expected to produce more than average crops. South of that line the prospects are not so promising. There are smaller valleys near the coast in the southern counties where the crop prospects are hopeful.

One great drawback to the present season is the fact that but little snow has fallen in the mountains. The streams, consequently, which are fed from the snow of the Sierra Nevada are at the present time comparatively empty. So much so that in parts of Tulare and Fresno Counties the irrigating ditches are rendered almost useless.

The season has not sufficiently advanced to warrant any expression of opinion concerning the fruit crop. Fruit during last year gave the farmers more remunerative returns than heretofore. With refrigerator-car transportation to the East and fruit-drying, the importance of this industry will increase. Great preparations have been made for the coming season. If we have a heavy crop there will be relatively more money in fruit than in wheat.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and again weak, though the decline is not so great as had been experienced on some previous days of this year. The offerings were large, chiefly of lots on which margins had been exhausted, and a good many commission-men watched the market eagerly for the point at which other margins would be run out, determined to sell then. It was understood that outside operators had signified their determination to put up no additional money as margins on provisions held for them, and others had failed to respond to calls, which caused the increased offerings. The buying was chiefly done by the short interest, though we note that there is more willingness to take product for shipment at the reduced prices, particularly pork and lard, which commanded about April prices. The receipts of hogs were only moderate, and there was no important change in quotations at the Stock-Yards, but holders argued that there was not much hope for an upward turn in prices, with big stocks, and a disposition to cut new product equal in volume to the current demand, if the hogs only come forward fast enough. The later feeling was steadier at a little above the lowest prices of the session, which were also the bottom prices of the season.

The following table exhibits the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago on the dates named, as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork-Packers' Association:

Description.	Mar. 6, 1877.	Mar. 5, 1876.	Mar. 15, 1875.
Mess pork, brls	175,775	27,995	129,364
Other kinds pork, brls	*16,004	†8,661	11,975
Lard, tcs	83,341	67,106	68,110
S. P. Hams, tcs and brls	34,264	34,264	46,269
Bacon, hams, pcs	....	1,000	55,000
Staffordshire hams, lbs	167,032	408,690	25,079
Long cut hams	2,389,790	2,220,193	1,738,300
S. P. Shoulders, tcs	1,125	2,273	400
D. S. Shoulders, lbs	4,996,291	6,810,973	11,308,867
Rough sides, lbs	....	....	1,785
Cumberland sides, lbs	1,087,911	1,103,277	1,346,276
Long clear sides, lbs	4,276,580	3,078,198	5,071,009
Short clear sides, lbs	3,324,404	3,611,183	7,981,879
Short rib sides, lbs	15,849,274	14,867,383	8,315,988
Long rib sides, lbs	141,040	266,464	170,000
Staffordshire sides, lbs	1,109,285	1,018,441	1,159,300
Stretford sides, lbs	546,441	629,540	904,295
Wiltshire sides, lbs	190,908	450,278	359,500
Yorkshire sides, lbs	266,036	421,081	.....
Irish cut sides, lbs	204,492	261,190	.....
Bellies, lbs	359,614	111,667	381,962
Grease, pkgs	1,051	1,658	718

*Includes 186 brls M. O. pork, 5,007 brls prime mess pork, 9,277 brls extra prime pork, 648 brls family mess pork, 877 brls butt pork, and 9 brls rumps.

†Includes 455 brls clear pork, 114 brls M. O. pork, 3,193 prime mess pork, 1,665 family mess pork, 3,133 brls extra prime pork.

MESS PORK—Was active and declined 35@40c per brl, closing 25c below the latest prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 4,750 brls cash at $14.00; 19,500 brls seller April at $14.75@15.15; and 26,000 brls seller May at $14.00@14.85. Total, 50,250 brls. The market closed steady at $13.85@13.90 for round lots of cash or seller March; $13.87½@13.90 seller April; and 14.07½@14.10 seller May.

Prime mess was quoted at $12.50@12.75, and extra prime mess at $9.50@9.75.

LARD—Was active and declined 20c per 100 lbs, closing 12½c lower than the prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 6,750 tcs cash at $9.17½@9.25; 9,750 tcs seller April at $9.12½@9.30; and 11,500 tcs seller May at $9.22½@9.42½. Total, 28,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $9.17½@9.20 for round lots cash or seller March; $9.20@9.22½ seller April; and $9.30@9.32½ seller May.

MEATS—Were active on short ribs and weak, declining ⅛c per lb on ribs, which were in larger stock than expected, while other cuts were easier, in sympathy. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at 5c; 100 boxes short clears at 7⅛c; 80,000 lbs long clears at 7@7⅛c; 300 boxes long and short clears at 7⅛c; and 3,410,000 lbs short ribs at $7.20@7.25 per 100 lbs cash; $7.05@7.15 seller April; $7.20@7.27½ seller May; $7.45 seller June; and $7.60 seller July. The following were the closing quotations:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	4⅜	7	6⅞	7⅛
Loose, part salted	4⅝	7⅛	7	7¼
Boxed	5	7⅜	7¼	7½
April, loose	4⅝	7⅛	7	7⅜
May, loose	5	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅛c cash or March, and 7⅜c seller May. Cumberlands quiet at 7⅛@7⅜c; long cut hams, 9@9½c, all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 8½@9c. Green hams, 7½@8½c.

Bacon quoted at 6c for shoulders, 8⅜c for short ribs, 8⅝c for short clears, 10@11½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5@7½c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7½@7¾c for city, and 6¾@7c for country lots, the inside for No. 2, with sale of 500 brls city at 7½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet, but without quotable change in prices, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. Buyers held off for lower figures, but holders were firm in their views. Sales were reported of 25 brls winter on private terms; 450 brls spring extras, partly at $7.37½; and 90 brls rye flour, mostly at $4.37½. Total, 565 brls. The market closed quiet, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $7.50@8.25; medium winters, $6.50@7.00; low grade do, $6.00@6.25; choice spring extras, $6.50@7.00; medium do, $6.00@6.25; shipping extras, $5.50@5.75; choice patents, $8.00@9.50; common do, $6.50@7.50; spring superfines, $4.50@5.00. Rye flour, $4.37½@4.50. Buckwheat do, $6.00@7.50.

BRAN—Was moderately active and irregular. Sales were 60 tons at $12.75@13.12½ per ton on track, and $12.50 free on board cars. The market of Friday was incorrectly reported; it was $12.75@13.00.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were 20 tons coarse at $15.25 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and weak. The market opened ⅜c higher under favorable foreign advices, but fell off 2c, and closed 1½c below the latest figures of Friday. The public advices from Liverpool quoted a good demand, and cargoes strong, while the private telegrams were even more favorable to holders, noting an upward tendency in prices owing to a better inquiry for coast cargoes. New York was rather better, with some inquiry for export, and our receipts were again small. But prominent longs wanted to sell, and the market was staggered by the weight of their offerings, though the shorts took hold quite freely at the resulting decline. The clearer weather probably predisposed to the selling policy, *malgre* the assurances of short stocks all over the West, which was conveyed in statistical information published Saturday. It was argued that the fine weather is a promise of early seeding and a good harvest of spring wheat, and that there is now little hope of a radical advance on the other side of the Atlantic, seeing that the British markets have remained persistently dull through the winter. There was scarcely any demand for shipment, but cash lots were relatively firm under small offerings. Seller April opened at $1.27, fell off to $1.24⅝, advanced to $1.25⅝, declined to $1.25, and closed at $1.25⅛. Seller May sold at $1.29⅜@1.30⅛, closing at $1.29. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, was nominal at $1.23⅜@1.25⅛, closing at $1.23⅛. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23⅜@1.24⅛ (no fresh receipts of do sold); 1,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.12½ for regular and $1.15 for gilt-edged receipts; 2,000 bu rejected do at 94c for regular and 95@96c for gilt-edged; and 1,000 bu by sample at 98c@$1.18¼ on track. Total, $12,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was very quiet. Sales were limited to 350 bu No. 2 (regular) at $1.32, and 350 bu by sample at $1.35 free on board cars.

CORN—Was active and weak, declining ⅛@⅜c per bu, and closing about ½c lower than Friday afternoon. The bulk of the trading and the greatest weakness was in May deliveries. The British markets were quoted firmer, but New York was dull and lower, and our receipts exhibited a slight increase, while the stock in store increased some 140,000 bu during the week, and the exports from New York show a falling off. Sellers were numerous, both on local and interior account, and there was very little shipping demand, the buying being chiefly done by the short interest. Seller May opened at 43⅝c, declined to 43c, closing at 43⅛c. Seller April sold at 39⅜@40c, closing at the inside. Seller the month was nominal at 39⅛@39½c, closing at 39⅛c; and gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 or high mixed closed at 40⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 at 39⅛@39½c; 3,200 bu do (dated March 2 to 7) at 40⅛c; 26,000 bu do gilt-edged receipts at 40⅛@40½c; 4,000 bu new high mixed at 37⅛@37½c; 1,600 bu new mixed at 36⅛@37c; 800 bu rejected at 35½c; 800 bu ears at 43c; 6,800 bu shelled by sample at 37½@39c on track; and 6,400 bu do at 38½@40c free on board cars. Total, 58,200 bu.

OATS—Were dull and weak, though moderately active early. The offerings were heavy, and the market soon declined ⅛@1c under the pressure to sell, when some of the shorts took hold and a fair business was done in settlement. The market rallied subsequently, whereupon buyers withdrew, and little was done in the last part of the session. The receipts were fair, and the other markets were lower, and New York was quoted dull; all of which favored the bear element. April sold at 32@32⅛c, closing at 32⅛@32⅜c. May opened at 35c and closed at 34⅝c. March was quoted at 31⅛c. Regular No. 2 sold at 31⅛@31⅜c, and gilt-edged receipts at 32⅛@32⅜c. Rejected declined to 24⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu by sample at 31⅛@32⅜c; 600 bu rejected at 24⅛c; 6,600 bu by sample at 28@33c on track; 1,200 bu do at 32⅛c, free on board. Total, 13,800 bu.

RYE—Was dull and about ⅛c lower. Fresh No. 2 sold at 62⅛@63c, and regular at 61⅛c. March was nominal at 61⅛c and April at 62⅛c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 2 at 62⅛@63c; 800 bu by sample at 63@63⅛c. Total, 1,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and 1@2c lower. The market was weak under liberal offerings, which caused the shorts to hold off, though a few filled in early. The line of shorts out for this and the following month is thought to be rather small. The shipments last week were again in excess of the receipts. The lower grades were dull and easier, and samples remain quiet. Seller March sold early at 49½c, and closed at 49c. April brought 49c, and was quoted at the close 48⅛c. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 49c, and No. 3 C., B. & Q., sold at 30c. N. S. receipts were quiet at 28c. Rejected was quoted at 25@28c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 3 at 30c; 1,000 bu by sample at 35@48c on track. Total, 1,400 bu.

LATEST.

Several belated cable orders for lard were received Saturday afternoon from English houses, and sales were reported of about 1,500 tcs cash at $9.20. Short ribs were firmer, with sales at $7.30 for May. It was also rumored that large sales of flour had been made in New York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.05@2.10.

BROOM-CORN—Continues quiet. Following are the prices: Choice green hurl, 5½@7c; medium hurl, red tipped, 4½@5c; green brush, with hurl enough to wok it, 5@5½c; red tipped with do, 4@4½c; red do, 3@3½c; green covers and inside, 4@5c; red tipped do, 3@3½c; inside brush, 3@4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3c; crooked do, 2@4c.

BUTTER—Trade displayed little vitality. There was no demand beyond supplying immediate wants, and although the fresh receipts were comparatively light, they exceeded the trade requirements. Choice grades alone were salable at anything like satisfactory prices, all other descriptions being neglected and weak. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@30c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 11@16c; roll, 12@17c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past two or three weeks, and at the moment are steady and firm as follows: Stark, 23½c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18½c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—Met with a light demand from local and country buyers at 13½@14½c for good to choice factory. Inferior to fair grades were offered at 10@12½c, with limited sales.

COAL—Was ordered with some freedom, and was firm and unchanged. We quote: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; do nut and range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Briar Hill, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.50; Illinois, $3.75@4.25; Gartsherrie, $5.00; Indiana block, $4.50@4.75.

DRESSED HOGS—Were dull and easier, sales being made of 2 cars and 150 head mixed and 28 head light at $5.75.

EGGS—Were in moderate request and easy at 13@13½c.

FISH—The market was without marked change. A fair business was in progress at the range of prices following, quotations remaining the same as on the preceding days of the week: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.75; family whitefish, ½-brl, $1.65; trout, $3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 shore extra, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $6.50@6.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.35@1.40; family kits, 95c@$1.00; bank codfish, $5.25; George's codfish, $5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; do, ½ brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brl, $3.25; smoked halibut, 9c; scaled herring, per box, 30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was reported quiet, with values about steady. At the decline of the day before, prunes and raisins were firm. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5½@6c; figs, kegs, 10½@12c; do boxes, layers, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, old, 5½@5¾c; do, new, 7@7½c; raisins, layers, $1.70@1.85; loose Muscatel, $2.15@2.30; Valencia, 8¾@9c; Zante currants, new, 6¾@7c; citron, 21@23c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 14@16c; Michigan do, 5½@6½c; Southern, 5@5½c; pared peaches, 18@24c; California ½ peaches, 13½@14c; blackberries, 9@9½c; raspberries, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 19@20c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@13c; almonds, Terragona, 18@20c; French walnuts, new, 12@12½c; Grenoble walnuts, 15@16c; Brazils, 9@10c; pecans, Texas, 8½@9c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 6½@6¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons were firm and oranges steady. Apples were dull and easy in car lots, while sales were made from store at recent figures: Apples, car lots, $1.40@1.65 per brl; do, retail, $1.50@2.00 per brl; cranberries, $8.00@11.00; Valencia oranges, $10.00@12.00 per case; Messina do, $4.00@4.50; lemons, $5.00@5.50 per box.

GROCERIES—Business was fair, and only fair. At the recent reduction there is a somewhat freer movement in sugars, and there is a steadier tone to the market. Coffees remain without much life, and the feeling is not strong by any means. Rice remains firm. Spices are dull and easy. Other lines rule about steady. Following are the quotations:

RICE—Carolina, 6@7½c; Louisiana, 5½@7c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 27@28½c; Java, No. 2, 25@26c; choice to fancy Rio, 23½@24½c; good to prime, 23@23½c; common to fair, 21@22c; roasting, 19@20c; Singapore, Java, 22@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12½c; crushed, 11¾@12½c; granulated, standard, 11⅝@12c; powdered, 12@12½c; A standard, 11¼@11½c; do No. 2, 11@11½c; extra C, 10⅞c; C No. 1, 10½@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10@10⅛c; choice brown, 9⅝@9¾c; fair to prime do, 9⅛@9⅜c; common do, 8¼@8⅝c; N. O., 8¾@9⅝c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 60@63c; California honey drips, 53@55c; silver drips, 53@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 40@45c; extra do, 52@55c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 58@63c; do prime, 55@58c; common to good, 50@53c; Porto Rico molasses, 40@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 32@33c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 50@53c; cassia, 25@27c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.05@1.10; Calcutta ginger, 14@15c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lily, 6@6½c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom 7c; Savon imperial, 5½c; Banner, 6c.

HAY—Was quiet and unchanged. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $8.00; No. 2 do, $7.00; mixed, $6.00; prime upland prairie, $7.00 on track; No. 1, $5.00@5.50; slough, $4.00@4.50.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and rather firm at the recent decline. Sales were limited to 50 brls at $1.05 per gallon.

HIDES—Continue in moderate demand and steady: City butchers' cows, 6c; steers, 7c; green-cured, light, 8c, and heavy, 7c; damaged, 6c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 8c; green calf, 12c; flint hides and prime dry kip and calf, 14c; dry-salted hides, 11c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

LUMBER—The shipments have fallen off a little, owing to the late storm, which has also reduced the number of buying orders, but dealers look for a good trade with the return of fair weather. Prices are steady:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$35.00@37.00
Third clear, 1-inch	30.00@31.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	32.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
First and second clear dressed siding	16.50
First common dressed siding	14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	27.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch	33.00@35.00
Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch	25.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	28.00@32.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00
Common stock boards, 12 inch	12.00@13.00
Fencing, 12 to 16 feet	10.50@11.00
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet	10.50@11.00
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet	10.00@10.50
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet	11.00@13.00
Lath	1.00
A shingles, choice	2.50@2.60
A shingles, standard	2.30@2.40
A shingles on track, dry	2.20@2.40
A shingles on track, green	2.00@2.20
Pickets, square	9.00@11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00@10.00

OILS—There was little change in any of the features of the oil market. Carbon was firm. Lard was weak; other oils steady. We quote: Carbon, 115 deg. test, 16@16½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 20@20½c; snow white, 22½@22¾c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 26@26½c; extra lard oil, 85@88c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 65@68c; linseed, raw, 66@67c; boiled, 70c; whale, winter-bleached, 80c; sperm, $2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05@1.10; do extra, 88@90c; do No. 1, 75@80c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; miners' oil, 63c; turpentine, 46@47c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 18@18½c; West Virginia oil, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 28c.

POTATOES—Were selling fairly from store, but car lots were dull, and most of the arrivals were stored, to be retailed out. Early Rose were quoted at 80@92c in car lots and peachblows at $1.00@1.10. Retail lots were 10c higher.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed turkeys and chickens were in good demand and firm, the supply being very light. Live poultry was scarce, but seldom called for. Wild ducks were more plenty and slow:

POULTRY—Chickens, dressed, 8@10c per lb; do, live, $2.25@3.25 per doz; turkeys, live, 9c; do, dressed, 10@12c; ducks, dressed, 8@10c; do, live, $3.00; geese, live, $8.00.

GAME—Mallard ducks, $2.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.00 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active and a shade easier. Prime sold at $1.62½@1.65, and some grades at $1.57½@1.60. Choice sold at $1.80. Clover was in better request at $8.25@8.70. Flax was quiet at $1.40@1.50. Hungarian was quoted at 40@50c, and millet at 40@45c.

SALT—Was steady and in fair request for the season: Fine salt, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $1.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—The demand was fair and prices were again firm and unchanged:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.15.

IMPERIAL—Common, 28@33c; good do, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 26@30c; good do, 32@35c; medium, 40@52c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 90c@$1.00.

JAPAN—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@65c; choicest new, first picking, 68@70c.

OOLONGS—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was quoted dull at $7.50 for maple, and at $6.50 for beech.

VEAL—Was in fair request at 6@8½c.

WOOL—Continues in moderate demand. Following are dealers' prices to manufacturers for assorted lots. Dealers pay 2@3c less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine, 36@38c; medium, 35@37c; do coarse, 30@33c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to light, 20@24c; do coarse and medium, 23@27c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 38@42c; do poor to good, 34@37c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,638	5,273	342
Tuesday	3,920	10,097	1,480
Wednesday	3,208	12,798	1,171
Thursday	4,074	12,578	1,895
Friday	3,314	9,049	1,092
Saturday	1,500	4,500	800
Total	19,654	54,293	6,780
Same week in 1876	19,801	40,466	10,834
Last week	23,871	55,101	8,246
Since Jan. 1	220,832	685,310	90,779
Same time last year	181,213	878,986	114,447
Increase	39,619	....	....
Decrease	....	213,676	23,668
Shipments—			
Monday	1,009	1,863	1,099
Tuesday	1,153	8,545	1,273
Wednesday	3,477	5,431	938
Thursday	2,290	5,695	655
Friday	4,104	4,854	1,050
Total	12,093	21,388	5,011

CATTLE—The past week's receipts were more than 9,000 head (nearly one-third) less than reported for the previous week. The market falling off in the supply placed sellers in an advantageous position, and steadily they worked prices upward until the close of trade on Friday, when most of the reduction of the previous week had been recovered. At the East there was very little change in values, and as in other particulars also the surroundings of the market were not calculated to promote either activity or firmness, the advance in prices here must be attributed to the diminished receipts alone. Very few choice cattle were offered, and during the first half of the week sales at prices above $5.00 did not exceed 500 head. Thursday's and Friday's arrivals embraced a fair sprinkling of the above description, and transfers at $5.50@5.60@5.80 were noted. The larger part of the supply consisted of fair to good grades, weighing from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs, for which the prevailing figures were $3.75@4.85. There is a continued good demand for stockers at prices ranging from $3.15@3.25 for common lots averaging from 700 to 800 lbs, upward to $3.75@4.00 for smooth even thrifty droves of heavier average. Common to good butchers' stuff sold at $3.00@3.75, and inferior grades at $2.50@3.00. Bulls were in demand at $2.30@4.00, and veals at $2.30@5.75. Saturday's market was quiet at the opening, but later the demand improved, and during the day most of the stock was disposed of, prices ruling about steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$5.25@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.50@4.90
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.10@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.15@3.85
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.50@5.75

HOGS—In this branch of the market the week opened dull with prices unsettled and declining, and that was the position of affairs down to the close of trade on Saturday. The supply differed but little from that of the preceding week either in quantity or in quality. The offerings embraced more choice heavy hogs than is often seen in market at this time of the year. This is accounted for by the fact that the extreme depression prevailing throughout the mouth of February led feeders to withhold their hogs in the hope that there would be a favorable turn in the market. Instead of a reaction, the market has steadily gone from bad to worse, and since the close of the regular packing season choice to extra grades of from 380 to 450 lbs average have been coming forward very freely. Of the past week's supply a little more than one-half was taken by shippers, only a few of the city packers operating. Saturday's market was dull, and prices, if not quotably lower, were weak and variable. There was a dragging trade at $5.25@5.35 for common to prime light weights, and at $5.20@5.75 for poor to choice heavy. The above quotations show a decline for the week of 15@25c per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—The supply was light for the time of year, but the demand also was light, and only a portion of the decline sustained during the previous week was recovered. The bulk of the offerings were taken by the Eastern trade, the purchases of local butchers not exceeding 2,000 head. Closing quotations were $3.00@3.75 for inferior to common; $4.00@4.50 for medium; and $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. There were a few sales of extra at $5.75@6.25.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s; No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 9s 8d; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 4d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d. Corn—New, 24s 3d; No. 2, 24s; old, No. 1, 24s 9d; No. 2, 24s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 62s. Lard, 49s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 48s.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—COTTON—Market dull at 6 9-16@6¾d; sales 3,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 2,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 10s 4d@10s 8d; do club, 10s 8d@11s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 8d@10s 8d; do winter, 10s 6d@10s 10d. Flour—Western canal, 24@25s. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 6d@24s 9d; new do, 24s@24s 3d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley—American 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s.

CLOVER-SEED—70s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 61s 6d; prime mess beef, 77s. Lard—American, 48s. Bacon—Long clear, 38s; short do, 39½s.

TALLOW—40s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10s; refined, 13s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—26s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—28s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 75s.

LONDON, March 10.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—27s 6d.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—49s.

ANTWERP, March 10.—PETROLEUM—34¼.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.—COTTON—Weak; 12 3-16@12 5-16c; futures closed weak, March, 13.08@12.10c; April, 12.16@12.17c; May, 12.33@12.34c; June, 12.36; July, 12.55@12.56c; August, 12.60@12.61c; September, 12.37@12.39c; October, 12.13c; November, 12.10@12.02c; December, 12.01@12.03c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 50,000 brls; rather more doing; better business reported mainly in city-extras; No. 2, $4.00@4.80; super State Western, $5.40@5.75; common to good extras, $5.75@5.95; good to choice, $5.95@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@7.00; fancy, $7.05@8.25; extra Ohio, $5.75@7.75; St. Louis, $5.85@8.75; Minnesota, patent process, $7.25@10.50. Rye-flour dull; $4.25@5.00.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $2.65@3.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 400 bu; a shade stronger, with fair milling demand and limited export inquiry; ungraded spring, $1.25@1.38½; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.42@1.43; No. 3 do, $1.38¾; No. 2 Chicago in store, $1.40½; winter red Western, inferior, $1.30. Rye unchanged. Barley firmer; No. 1 Canada, $1.00@1.05; 2-rowed State, 85c. Corn—New dull and lower; old quiet and unchanged; ungraded Western mixed, 54@55c; steam mixed, 54½c; steam white, 56½@56¾c; ungraded yellow Western, 57c. Oats—Market dull and in buyers' favor; receipts, 21,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 38@55c; white do, 42@55c.

HAY—Firm at 65@70c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 9@9⅛c; prime, 9⅝c; refined quiet at 10⅞@11⅛c. Molasses—Refined quiet but firm; others quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet, but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 10½c; refined, 15¾c; cases, 20½c; naphtha, 11½@12c.

TALLOW—Firm at 7⅞@8c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firmer at 42c.

STRAINED RESIN—Firmer at $2.05@2.15.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 15½@16c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weights, 23@25c; California do, 23@25c; common do, 22@24c.

WOOL—Fine steady; other grades heavy; domestic fleece, 33@54c; pulled, 20@43c; unwashed, 12@28c; Texas, 13@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; closing, new mess, $14.75; choice, $15.37½@15.50; May, $14.75@14.80. Beef quiet. Dressed hogs—Market easier; Western, 6⅝c. Middles heavy; Western long clear, 7½c; city do, 8⅛c. Lard lower; closing more steady; prime steam, $9.60@9.70; March, $9.50; April, $9.60@9.75.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm; 9@15½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.11½.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake quiet but steady at 19½@19¾c. Pig-iron dull and heavy; Scotch, $25.00@27.50; American, $18.00@20.00. Russia sheeting, 10½@11c in gold.

NAILS—Quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—FLOUR—Dull and lower; Minnesota family, $7.00@7.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, $7.00@7.50; high grades, $8.00@10.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Market dull; offerings light; yellow on track, 54c; white, 54@54½c; sail, 54½c f. o. b. Oats active and firmer; white Western, 41@42c.

PROVISIONS—Market dull; mess pork, $15.50@16.00. Beef hams, 20@22c; smoked do, 11@12c; pickled, 9½@10c.

LARD—9⅞@10c.

BUTTER—New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 27@28c; firsts, 25@27c; Western extras, 23@25c; firsts, 20@24c; Western rolls, 21@23c; firsts, 20@22c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western fine, 14¾@15c; prime, 11@12c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western fresh, 16@17c.

SEEDS—Clover quiet at 14@16c; timothy unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 13½c; refined, 15¾@16c; cases, 20@20¾c; naptha, 11c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 30,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—FLOUR—Firm, unchanged, and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Western mixed dull and lower at 53½@53¾c; seller last half of month, 54c; April, 54¾c; May, 55½c; steam, 51¾c. Oats quiet but steady; white Western, 40@42c. Rye quiet but steady at 70@72c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull and heavy at 15@15½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; Western tubs, extra fine, 23@25c; do rolls, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Market easier; refined, 15¾c; crude, 9⅝@9¾c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.09½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 100,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 97,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm; high superfine and extras range at $5.50@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red fall, $1.46⅛ cash; $1.47½@$1.48⅛ April; No. 3 do, $1.42 cash; $1.44 May. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 36⅛@36⅜c cash; 37⅛@37½c April. Oats steady; No. 2, 34c bid cash; rejected, 32c. Rye quiet at 64½c bid. Barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $14.50 cash; $14.60 April; $14.75 June. Lard dull and lower at $9.50 asked March and April; $9.00@9.12½ bid; bulk meats dull and lower at 5⅛@8⅛@8⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 5,500 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu; hogs, 435; cattle, 229.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and a shade higher, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.41; No. 2 do, $1.31⅜; April, $1.31⅝; May, $1.35; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.20. Corn dull and weak; No. 2, 40c; new, 37½c. Oats dull, nominal, and easier; No. 2, 30½c; white, 30c. Rye dull, nominal, and scarce; No. 1, 65c. Barley nominal; No. 2 spring, 65@66c cash; 66@67c April; No. 3, 33½c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $13.87½. Dressed hogs, 5⅞@6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 8,500 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 10.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Market dull; extra, $5.25@5.50; family, $5.75@6.00; A No. 1, $5.50@7.00; fancy, $7.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red, $1.48; amber, $1.50; white, $1.50@1.55. Corn—Market dull; white, 42c; mixed, 41c. Rye and oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Market excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; pork dull and unsettled at $15.50. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7⅝@8c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8⅝@9c; hams, sugar-cured, dull and unchanged. Lard dull and lower; tierce, $10.75.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.54½; extra do, $1.58; amber Michigan, spot, $1.48⅛ bid, $1.49 asked; April, $1.51⅛; May, $1.54; No. 2 do, $1.33; No. 2 red, $1.46¾c; April, $1.49; No. 3 red, $1.31; rejected red, $1.02½. Corn quiet; high mixed, 43½c; April, 44⅜; No. 2 spot, 43¼c; April, 44½c; May, 48c; No. 2 white, 44c; rejected, 42½c. Oats dull and nominal; white, 40c.

FLOUR—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat 2,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,500 bu; oats, 700 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—COTTON—Dull at 11¾c.

FLOUR—Steady and firm; family, $6.60@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but firm; red, $1.40@1.50. Corn in good demand at 40@43c. Oats dull and nominal at 35@40c. Rye dull at 72c. Barley firm for fall 60@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand, but at lower rates; 14½@14⅝c. Lard in fair demand; steam, $9.15@9.25; kettle, $10.00@10.50. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and nominally lower at 6⅛@8⅛@8⅝c.

WHISKY—$1.05.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—CORN-MEAL—Firmer, at $2.65.

HAY—Dull, weak, and lower; choice, $17.00.

COFFEE—Demand fair, and prices higher; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17⅛@20¼c in gold.

Others unchanged.

MONETARY—Gold, 106@106⅛; sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium; sterling, 509¼.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.59; 2 cars white Michigan at $1.65 and $1.59; 1 car No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.62. Corn quiet; 10 cars new at 50@51c; 4 cars sample at 49c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley quiet; sales of 3,000 bu Canada at 80@85c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 10.—FLOUR—In limited demand; Western super, $7.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 57@60c; No. 3 white and No. 1 mixed, 50@51c; No. 2 mixed, 46@47c.

HAY—Market dull; Western, $18.00@19.00.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Business continues slow with commission houses and importers, but the jobbing trade improves steadily. Cotton goods quiet in first hands, but best makes are firmly held. Prints quiet. Dress ginghams and cotton dress goods in liberal demand, and worsted dress goods doing well. Woolen goods in moderate request.

WOOL.

BOSTON, March 10.—WOOL—Quiet; desirable neglected; fine fleeces firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania No. 1 and X, 41@42c; XX, 45@47c; above, 48c; medium and X Michigan, 38c. Combing and delaine in good demand; washed, 45@52c; unwashed, 30@38c. Pulled in fair demand; super and X pulled, 40@47c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Market firm; standard white, 13c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude firm at $2.67½@2.70 at Parker's; refined, 13½@15¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

FRENCH ASSASSINS.

A Double Murder, and a Conscience-Stricken Wretch.

New York Sun.

One day, some months since, a terrible crime was committed at Sivry, near Charleroi, in Belgium. Three men who had been but just discharged from the prison of Looz forced their way into the house of M. Meurant, Municipal Receiver of Sivry. All the shops in the neighborhood were still open. One of the men, named Aublin, attempted to gag the servant, while another, Crochon, tried to bind her master. The servant defended herself vigorously, crying out "A l'assassin!" Aublin, fearing lest the cries of the poor woman would betray them, gave her three stabs with a dagger, causing instant death. He then sprang upon M. Meurant, whom Crochon was holding, and killed him. The assassins, finding that the treasure sought by them was not in the desk, as they had anticipated, but was in a locked safe, took to flight. One of the three, who was arrested soon afterward, committed suicide in prison in Belgium. Aublin fled to England, whence he was extradited. The tragic death of the gendarme, under whose charge he was, and his escape from the railway train will be remembered. Crochon took refuge in New York, where he resided for some months. He returned to France on the Labrador, and was arrested at Havre.

L'Etoile du Nord of Brussels has received from Lille interesting details about the two criminals, Aublin and Crochon.

Aublin, the son of a custom-house officer, was employed in the railway-station at Cassel. While there he was detected in numerous thefts and was convicted. In the prison of Looz he first became acquainted with Crochon. After Aublin was sent to prison, his father died of grief. After the two had been discharged Aublin informed Crochon one day that he had just succeeded in stealing 4,000 francs at Rheims and proposed to him to commit a robbery at Sivry. The plan was agreed upon, and two days later they started for Sivry.

Crochon, in telling the story of the crime, was completely transformed; his head sank down, his voice became convulsed, his expression was strange and indefinable, and his language was disjointed. "I do not care for life, I have strength enough to go on to the end," said he. "Aublin knows it; all the treasures of the world would not have made me shed a drop of blood. I did not wish to. It was Aublin who said, 'No, death. It is necessary.' The poor old woman! She received more than twenty blows with the dagger! And he, M. Meurant. I shall always see him! Ah! the poor man! What a struggle! So strong a man, how he defended himself. The struggle lasted more than a quarter of an hour. Ah! the unfortunate man! I have his ghost ever before my eyes!"

At this moment Crochon rose as if impelled by a spring; his face became livid, and he seemed to try to drive away the phantom before him.

"Do you wish to rest?" asked the magistrate, moved by the scene.

"No," answered Crochon, "do you think I care for life?" and he fell back on his seat exhausted. As a gendarme came up to support him he straightened himself up and said: "No, let me be, I have strength enough to go on to the end." The examination was, however, suspended for an hour, and M. de Gand, before beginning again, asked Crochon if he were not too tired. His answer being in the negative, the Judge asked which of the two victims was struck first: "Was it the servant?" "Yes."

"Was she struck by both of you?" "No." "Who stabbed her?" "He." "And Meurant?" "He, too." "He alone?" "Yes."

"Our agreement was not to kill them," continued Crochon, who seemed more at ease since he had made such terrible revelations. "I agreed to go to Meurant's, not to kill him, but to choke him and gag him. I had ropes with me. They told us that the safe was old. It was perfectly new, and with all the combinations. When I saw the two corpses and the impossibility of getting the money, I had a thought of killing Aublin. I jumped upon the safe like a madman, and tried to bite Aublin. When going out I had a dispute with him; he knew that I had not wished to kill them. 'If you leave me,' he said, 'I will serve you in the same way.'"

"While Aublin was striking the servant," Crochon continued after some minutes of silence, "I was in the next room with Meurant. The cries of the old woman having ceased, Aublin came to rejoin me. 'You cannot, then, prevent him from crying out? he said to me. I had my handkerchief and ropes all ready, but I did not dare to gag M. Meurant. I wanted him to live, but Aublin approached and stabbed him. I, too, had with me all that was needed to kill him, but I had two reasons for not doing it. I did not want to load my conscience with a murder, and I wished to let Meurant live to tell us the combination of the safe."

After some more questions, the Judge suspended the examination. It was a prudent thing, for Crochon was in a terrible state of over-excitement, which might have resulted fatally.

Two days later, Aublin, from whom they had been careful to conceal the arrest of Crochon, was brought before the magistrate. He persisted in maintaining that he was an utter stranger to the crime of Sivry. The Judge made a sign, and immediately the opposite door opened and a person appeared.

"Who is this man?" the Judge asked of Aublin.

"Crochon," cried out Aublin, retreating two paces.

"Who is this man?" again asked the Judge, now addressing Crochon and pointing to his accomplice.

"Aublin," replied Crochon, in a thick but firm voice, looking fixedly at his former friend. Crochon, who had refused all nourishment since his arrest, was livid, and his eyes were deep-sunked in their sockets.

"Who stabbed the servant?" asked the Judge.

"He," answered Crochon without hesitating, and pointing to Aublin.

"Who stabbed Meurant?"

"He," repeated Crochon, looking more fixedly upon Aublin.

"You are becoming crazy," interrupted Aublin, whose trembling voice betrayed the trouble of his mind.

"Poor friend," continued Crochon; "the proofs are crushing. Do you think that I confess for the pleasure of confessing? I assume my share, and leave yours to you. Ah! you did not want to take refuge in America with me, as I asked you to do. We should not have been lost. You are an unfortunate man. The name of our families would have been blasted, but I should have saved myself and you, too."

"Crochon is losing his head," interrupted Aublin.

"My head, I still have it," said Crochon; "but it is useless to deny. There are a hundred witnesses against us. I only regret one thing: that is, not having blown out your brains instantly, and afterward sought out the other guilty one to do the same to him. I should have killed myself afterward; at least, I should not have dishonored my aged father. You know that I have a fine family. You have seen them."

Aublin remained mute for some minutes; then he mumured some incoherent words. Crochon continued to reproach him for having killed M. Meurant and the servant. "To murder," said he, "to commit a double crime uselessly; it was the true way not to get the money. Living, the old man Meurant would have spoken. But no. I saw myself there, with two dead bodies, and yet forced to leave without a sou! You know well there was in France only I courageous enough—if that can be called courage—to gag Meurant, to hold him, and rob him. I did not want to kill him. I struggled. He scratched me and bit me, but I did nothing. I did not want his life. Ah! if you had wished, we should have gone to America together. You would have had 500,000 francs in your pocket. But you did not wish it. So be it. What is it I ask? Death——"

"Will come soon enough," broke in Aublin.

"Well, so much the better," answered Crochon. "I thought you were an experienced man, but no, you loaf in taverns. I am skillful. At Amiens I accomplished five or six robberies, with a ladder. I secured money, but as for complicity in assassination, never! I might then have killed my own father! Ah! Aublin. I do not forgive you!"

The Judge having asked Aublin what he had to say, he continued to protest his innocence, adding that Crochon did not know what he was saying. Upon further interrogation he said that for the time being he had nothing to reveal, and that if he should have revelations to make he would ask for a hearing.

The two criminals were then conducted to their cells, exchanging a terrible look on leaving the room.

Crochon, exhausted by the scene and want of food, was dragged along an inert mass. For two days more he refused to eat, but then consented to take some nourishment. He is calm, and says he is glad to have his conscience relieved from so heavy a weight. Aublin, two days later, asked for a hearing, and confirmed the confession made by Crochon.

The two have been arraigned before the Assizes at Douai.

A Boat Passing Over Dry Land.

St. Louis Republican.

The fact that steamboats and other water-craft, during the memorable year of 1844, at the time of the highest flood in the Mississippi, crossed from the Missouri bluffs to the Illinois bluffs, landing near French Village, is a matter of history; but probably never before nor since that memorable year has a water-craft ascended the Illinois bluffs and passed south to Cairo, until last night. A clipper-built craft, with locomotive boiler and screw propeller, seventy feet in length and eight feet wide, arrived in East St. Louis yesterday, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, and was transferred to the Cairo Short Line Railroad to be taken to Cairo, where it will be launched and towed down to New Orleans, at which place it is to be put into service as a fast mail-boat between New Orleans and Port Eads. The craft was much admired by all river-men who got a glance at it. It was built by the Wyandotte Boat-Building Company, in Wyandotte, Wis., for the above special purpose. The owner is confident that it will make thirty-two miles per hour down stream and twenty-eight miles up stream. The craft was perched on three dimension railroad-cars, and, when last heard from, was sailing over the prairie dry land of Illinois, behind a freight-locomotive, at the rate of fifteen to eighteen miles per hour, which the owner who accompanied her says he can nearly double after he gets it safely launched and steam raised. The owner expects that he will make at least $10,000 yearly after the boat enters the mail and passenger line between New Orleans and the Eads jetties. He thinks he can make the round trip between those two points in twelve hours and make all necessary landings.

Mosquito-Gunboats.

A curious experiment in war-vessels has recently been made in England in the case of the Gamma and Delta, the two mosquito-gunboats which have been built for the Chinese Government. They are unarmored vessels, and carry each one thirty-eight-ton gun, throwing a ball weighing 800 pounds. The displacement of the vessels is only 400 tons, or but ten times the weight of the gun and its fittings. The vessels are so small and narrow as to offer a very small mark for an enemy, and are so built as to distribute the strain of the gun's recoil through all parts of their structure. A recent trial of this new method was most satisfactory.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*9:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	8:00 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†9:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
*b*Madison & Elroy Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	†9:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	*9:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	*9:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake & Rockford	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*5:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*3:50 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p. m.	‡9:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:55 a. m.

†Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*9:30 a. m.	*3:05 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	‡9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:05 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:10 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§6:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*8:25 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	*7:25 a. m.	*7:45 p. m.
Mendota, Ottawa, and Streator	*4:15 p. m.	*11:20 a. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha and Kansas City	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Pacific Night Express for Omaha, Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:55 a. m.

*Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Ex.	§8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria & Springfield Ex.	*8:40 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	*8:30 p. m.	§7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Hannibal	*8:30 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 p. m.	*7:05 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*8:00 a. m.	†7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:20 p. m.	§2:00 a. m.

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§8:50 a. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	8:50 p. m.	§8:10 p. m.

§Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:40 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Night Express	§8:00 p. m.	§7:10 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express (except Sunday)	9:15 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

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RELIGION.

The Great Discord that Divides the World---Sermon by Prof. Swing.

Christ, the Deliverer---Discourse by the Rev. C. H. Everest at Plymouth Church.

Whittle and McGranahan's Revival Services at the Tabernacle.

Second Anniversary of the Trinity M. E. Church—Reports of Pastor and Officers.

Woman and Her Work---Sermon by Mrs. Eliza Sunderland.

THE GREAT DISCORD.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached yesterday morning at the Central Church, taking for his text:

A name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold. The rich and poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all.—*Prov.*, xxii., 1-2.

Earth presents pictures of matchless beauty and pictures of unspeakable sadness. One can look out and see joy or sorrow at one's wish. If the heart is happy and the blood of youth and the fervor of romance and all poetry glows in the soul it is easy then to see and recall the beautiful cities and homes, and the mighty arts and inventions of man, and over them to say, "Oh what a magnificent world, and how blessed is man, its inhabitant!" An old classic exile, homeless and countryless, on approaching a foreign state full of success and hope, cried, "Oh blessed people whose walls are thus rising!" Over that great marvel of beauty, the hall in which was the Peacock Throne, were written the words, "If ever there were a paradise on earth it is here." Should one move away from that scene, and from the memory of it, and pass at midnight through some of the dens of vice, and poverty, and sickness in London or Paris, he might write on the walls a counter-inscription, "If ever there were a hell on earth it is here." There are views of human life which make the rapt spectator sigh that he cannot live forever, and just at hand there are scenes which have made a sensitive nature wish that the heart might have power, at will, to lie down and die. There are poets whose glowing words can easily make us weep that we must go away from a world so beautiful, but there was a classic orator who set forth the ills of life in colors so dark and powerful that many hearers of his orations committed suicide that they might escape from the present and impending burden. Up from the same world springs the lament of the "Thanatopsis," and the resignation of the hymn, "I would not live always, I ask not to stay." There are hours when we, each one, have wished to stay, and other hours when we have lain down, not wishing ever to wake again upon such shores.

Thus life spreads out in our sight as an immense contradiction. We rejoice over birthdays, but there was a nation once which celebrated only the day of man's death. The Romans and Greeks made no note of birthdays, and there is nothing in their literature about childhood, all this partly because life was to be estimated only when one had reached the end of it—only then could it be designated as a good or an evil.

This discord of earth has assumed many shapes as a question of debate. In theology it passes along under the name of sin and virtue. In the romance of a Hugo it appears under the head of the *Miserables*. In politics, under the head of the tyrant and the slave. In educational circles the discord springs up under the title of the learned and ignorant; in the verses announced as the text, the same conflict enters the scene under the title of the "rich and the poor." To the announcement of this great division of the human family the writer adds that they do somewhere or will somewhere meet together, for the Lord is the maker of them all. Torn asunder by incident or accident, they are one in the higher unity of God. There will be an ocean into which these streams will empty.

Let us select two themes of thought for this Sunday and the next: the one we may designate as The Great Discord, the other as The Great Harmony.

The fact of a great discord will not be denied. An ideal world would contain no suffering classes, no impoverished classes, but would contain an almost uniform shape of condition. But a most casual glance at the present or the past will remove all tendency toward belief in any such ideal society, and will set before the observer the fact that society is full of evil. At best, not a happy world because of sin, and disease, and death, it is rendered doubly miserable by calamities which man has manufactured for his race. To the sorrows which nature made in the outset for man he has added a new invoice from his own vast factory, so that between the fallen estate into which man is born, and the property of evil which he has subsequently accumulated, he is rich at last in his misery, poor in virtue and happiness. It was early confessed that nature was willing to produce food for all, and clothing for all; that there was no decree written down in nature that a few should have food, and that the many should go hungry; and hence there must be some human cause underneath the large phenomenon. If the fault lay not with nature, it must lie in man. Man sees it, and for the most part confesses the magnitude of the practical strife. It existed in Christ's day, for He had compassion on the multitude, and chose to live His life chiefly among the lowly. He saw how the moral world had been tipped to one side by wealth and power, and to meet the crisis He spoke many of His consolations to the poor, and many of His rebukes to those in purple. He reminded the suffering that the Son of Man had no pillow for His head, no fine rainment, and that hence they could, even in a humble condition, solve some of the greatest problems of life. He could not remove the evil, but He could teach the unhappy how best to bear their manifold troubles. Thus, before Christ then, as before mankind to-day, there lay the great gulf in society.

Assuming that no other proof is needed of the proposition that society is broken up into two large hemispheres, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, the fortunate and the miserable, let us collect some of the causes which have broken a world in two and made an ocean roll between. The causes must be very numerous, but, having once begun to gather them, any one can run on at leisure in the interesting task. Evidently on the very morning of any society, circumstances threw some one man to the front, made him leader of a clan or patriarch of a tribe, and there being no conception in primitive times of perfect justice, too much power and too much prosperity must have found its way into the hands of this chief. However far back we read, the history of Government is the history of simple power rather than of justice, and power always implies the accumulation of riches on the one hand, and hence the taxing and grinding of the subject on the other. Not only an indifference to the sight, but an ignorance of the sight, must be allowed a vast influence in that awful work of rending society into two parts. Justice is a truth that awaits to be studied and learned just as agriculture waited 6,000 years for man to come and investigate its laws and phenomena. Some assert that there exists in man a conscience which tells him what is right and what is wrong, but evidently man possesses no such a teaching faculty. What we call conscience is not a teaching faculty, but an impelling faculty, which will impel as powerfully a Hindo mother to drown a child as it will impel an American mother to guard day and night with infinite solicitude the life of her little ones. It is the same conscience in both cases. The difference of result arises from the fact that the Hindo mother has studied right in one school and the American mother in another. The absolute right is therefore something to be learned, just as one must learn what is best in science, or mechanics, or agriculture. Society was early rent in twain, therefore, not simply by a conscious injustice, but by an ignorance of the right of man in the case. Select the best men of antiquity, in sacred or profane history, and you come at once to men who did not know anything about the equality of man, anything about the laws of equity, anything about a wise and fair condition of society. Certainly Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and most of the actors in that far-off drama, desired and attempted to do what was right, but their knowledge was not as great as their desire was pure, and hence under their feet the blood of the innocent flowed freely and constantly. The poor sprang up behind these mighty chiefs; riches and poverty, power and weakness, freedom and slavery, followed them in almost equal streams. When Isaac blessed Jacob instead of Esau, through the glaring fraud of the former, Isaac, the father, did not know that a fraudulent conveyance of property was no conveyance at all, but he had studied vows and promises, and hence could not take back a word, though the word had been fraudulently obtained. In the study of justice he had gotten along only to the obligation of a promise, and not yet to the measurement of a promise obtained by gross deception. Even in the splendid days of David and Solomon there was no deep acquaintance with that broad justice which might have gone far toward equalizing the condition of mankind.

Out of the Hebrew state, the study of rights and wrongs was still less popular and successful, and even more than in the theocracy did society divide itself up into the high and low, the strong and the weak. The classic States were a long step forward from the Oriental despotisms; for, in the Eastern Kingdoms, not only was there a numberless throng of the poor, and the miserable, but woman was thrown in among the miserable, and was not confessed to possess a mind or a soul. Ignorance of justice held possession of those old lands, just as ignorance of railroading and telegraphs held sway all over the earth until the present century. So sharply did the Eastern Empires follow the idea of caste, that men in one caste did not speak to a member of a different order of supposed excellence. The classic States came almost to the confines of the idea that the rich and poor meet together in the unity of having one Lord, but they did not fully perceive the truth, and hence walked on in darkness. All Greece and all Rome saw with composure and with perfect approval the multitudes of their large Empires divided up into bond and free, the powerful and the abject, into manhood and childhood, and never dreamed of any sublime equality. Even the wife in those brilliant States was not as free, and not as highly educated, and was not as powerful in politics or literature as those Queens of society living outside the marriage vow. We all hear and read of Plato, and admire him as being almost a member of modern civilization, almost a leader in the Christian Church, but when this Plato came to write down a plan for a perfect Republic, he revealed at once that he too had failed to find that harmony of human life which we all now feel should come, and which alone gilds the sky of the future. This greatest of all Greeks divided the citizens of his ideal Republic into three classes,—the magistrates, the soldiers, and the laborers, thus forcing upon the State three fixed grades of humanity, to clash and grind incessantly. Plato had borrowed the idea from the Hindoo world, where the wise men said all society must have men of gold, men of silver, and men of brass or iron. Over Plato's division of society into rulers, and soldiers, and laborers, a keen-sighted modern said, "Yes, into shepherds, the dogs, and the sheep." But so difficult has it been for the world to learn justice that even the Christian Church saw nothing of any brotherhood of man, but went right forward, dividing and subdividing the human race as rapidly as it came under the Church's care. It invented the idea that all things belong to the King, and it joined readily with the old ideas of barbarism, and held slaves, and enthroned and supported any kind of a despot. When, in the time of Henry VIII., Sir Thomas Moore sat down to imitate the noble Greek in making out his Utopia, he shows that little progress had been made in the 1,900 years between Plato and his period, for in the Utopia of Moore there was a class of slaves for doing the most irksome drudgery of the ideal nation. In his Utopia the rich and poor never met.

Thus the more widely one studies this matter the more he will be convinced that a class called the *miserable* has been created, at least has been swelled beyond all natural proportions, by the utter ignorance of the old races as to the details of justice. Depravity alone will not explain the awful grinding process to which the multitude were subjected in the past, for had the multitude known what their rights were they would have risen again and again to secure them. Virginius was made immortal by killing his daughter whom the King had ordered his vassals to bring to his licentious court. The father learning the outlandish order of Claudius hastened home and kissed his Virginia farewell, and then killed her. In our age the father of such a child would have spared the daughter and have slain the King as the less of the two crimes. The people have been as slow to learn their rights as they have been to learn how to make lightning speak or steam drive a boat or a train. Out of the fact that the right lay hidden has come much of modern sorrow. Ireland, and all Europe, and China, nations which pour millions into our rich country, are the dreadful results not of depravity, malice aforethought, but of ignorance on the part of King, and priest, and people of the best path of life, political, or social, or individual. The people did not dream of their rights and wrongs, but looked upon a King as a kind of Almighty whose actions they had no right to dispute. It is said that men and women turned white in the face when Caius Cæsar passed along the streets. He could order a score of Senators put to death, a hundred knights slaughtered or a group of scholars killed at his pleasure, and the millions could only turn pale and the court fawn the more at his feet. One Roman ruler never would speak in presence of a slave, but made known his wishes by motions, because a slave was unworthy of hearing words from the lips of a high Roman. The people—

> To the sound
> Of fife and drum they danced, or in the shade
> Sung Cæsar great and terrible in war;
> Immortal Cæsar! Lo! a god! a god!
> He cleaves the yielding skies.

The millions lived in such a darkness and in such servility of spirit that, instead of being men, they marched on down the centuries an army of unblushing beggars. What was thus begun by the Eastern or Greek and Roman politics was continued faithfully by the despotism of Papal and modern Europe.

In seeking the parts of the earthquake force that helped to make up the great class of the poor, let us add other causes to the estimate.

Besides the deep injury that ignorance of any true politics has brought, personal vice has brought much. Sin of all forms, from low sensuality to idleness, from the opium of China to the malt and vinous drinks of Europe, and to the fiery drinks of America, has created a class of degraded beings who cast their sorrows before them into the third and fourth generations. Idleness and sensuality rival the old despots in the manufacture of distress. Cæsar would, indeed, lay waste a province in a few weeks. Cæsar, to gratify a spite at Cordova, sent an army thither and slew 22,000 citizens. He was indeed a bloody destroyer, having put to death, in all, a million men. But Cæsar flourished only a few years, whereas these vices, idleness, sensuality, intemperance, have been for thousands of years doing their dreadful work, without ever once having declared, even for an hour, an armistice in which to bury the dead and think of the morrow. Out of vice has come a fearful procession of the unfortunate, helping to divide society into the high and the low. For much of this vice, a bad political philosophy is again responsible; for when a government has taxed its people without pity to pay the enormous revenues of Kings, and the innumerable retinue of Kings, after government has again and again invaded homes with the military conscription, and has made millions of its citizens too poor to find any education, or any shape of earthly hope, it is not to be expected that classes so torn from property and hope will avoid idleness and strong drink with the heroism of philosophers. It is hard for men to rise when despotism has been at their homes, and their father's home, and has broken the heart. From bad government and vice, acting both separately and together, has come much of that dead sea of bitter water which divides two continents,—the rich and the poor. The absence of the truth, of right, and then depravity, even when the right was known and seen, these are are titanic forces able to rend into fragments the brotherhood of man.

Of course one seeking very minutely the reasons for this discord in earth must bring into his estimate the power of human passion when it turns itself toward a throne or a name, or toward gold. Power dazzles and bewilders. Let a man like Alexander, or Cæsar, or Napoleon once taste the sweet of empire, and no cup on earth offers a wilder intoxication. Man once poisoned by this ambition will literally wade through blood to a crown. It was the glory of those nameless peasants, who slept in the "Country Church-Yard," that their humble life kept them back from the paths of bloody conquest.

> Their lot forbade; nor circumscribe alone
> Their growing virtues, but their crimes confined,
> Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne
> And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

One of the most impressive canvases in the recent great collection was one which bore the significant name of "Cæsar." He is riding upon a charger which seems to share with the rider the passion of reckless ambition. The iron-willed man seems cold as ice, but his eye is gazing on a globe held in his hand. He is marking how much of the world is already his, and at the gates of what peaceful city or nation he shall thunder next. Perhaps he is selecting a new route by mountain or sea for the campaign lying just before his half-brutal heart. Meanwhile under that prancing horse lies a beautiful female, with the hard hoof just sinking into her breast. Before him flies an affrighted mother, pale as death, and carrying an infant on her heart. Meanwhile Cæsar is studying the map of the world in his hands! Emblematic picture! It does not point to Cæsar alone, but to a long roll of military chieftains who have written their names in crimson. And when we remember that these have been the world's rulers through almost all its history, little wonder remains that from the hoofs of their prancing horses many millions have come with awful wounds in their bosoms. Society, that beautiful female figure, has thus been trampled down and beaten into blood and dust while the map of new States has been studied by those riding above the carnage. These destroyers, dashing along the pathway of the human family, now as a Hannibal, and now as an Alva against the Netherlands, now as a Napoleon against Europe, now as a Napoleon III. against Germany, and even France, have kept dreadfully full the ranks of poverty and degradation. From such fountains have flowed toward our land-streams of human life bitter waters seeking some sweetening branches in the continent of the free.

One great cause must be confessed while we are seeking the reasons of the conflict in society. Our world has been the victim, not only of bad politics and of bad morals, but of bad philosophy. The degradation of labor made all avoid labor as an evil, and as the pursuit of only a slave. As soon as an individual could secure property enough to lift him above work, he and his family withdrew from toil as from a pestilence, and began at the same time to look down with contempt upon those still in the shop or field. Friendship, love, marriage, could not cross the gulf between labor and leisure. Only within our generation could the owner of a factory or a steamship take dinner on equal terms with an English gentleman. The former centuries all toiled together to degrade work, and over this rock society subdivided itself, and digged deeper the gulf which had been sunk very deep by ignorance, and ambition, and vice.

But we need not pause longer to find causes for the fact. The fact is large and the causes are adequate. Before us spreads out the evil. In its long march the human army has divided, not at the centre, but upon one flank, and by far the larger multitude has filed off toward poverty and ignorance, and sin and sorrow, leaving a smaller division to move toward something of culture, and morality, and happiness.

When those immense herds of the Far West are seen moving along in countless numbers, marching as impressively as the old army of Xerxes, making the earth tremble under their heavy feet, a little hill, or a sentinel rock, or a fallen tree will divide the host so that it will march and separate, and be perhaps evermore two armies of advance or occupation. Thus the human family, setting forth from one origin, from one God, were to journey side by side to one common destiny, and the terminus was to be glorious, but in their advance they came to great obstacles,—vice, despotism, ignorance,—and divided here, not soon to meet again. In this breaking-up many a friend has been separated from friend, many a State from sister State, and blood has deluged every field occupied by man.

Will this great wound ever be healed? Is it curable, or is it hopelessly fatal? This we know: that God sees the great discord down in this beautiful earth, for He expresses everywhere in His Word His pity and His willingness to help. His words are, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." His servant has written down in a sweet psalm that "the expectation of the poor shall not perish," and the Gospel said, "Blessed be ye poor, for yours is the Kingdom of God;" and it was the first divine shout of the Gospel that unto the poor should that good news be preached. Hence this great divergence is lying plainly in the sight of the living God, and is made the especial care of Him who died upon the cross. From this Gospel this confession of the great problem and this sympathy over the humble has passed outward, and has become the theme of every poet and the inspiration of every orator. Goldsmith saw—

> The wretched matron, forced in age, for bread
> To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread;
> To pick her winter fagot from the thorn;
> To seek her nightly shed and weep till morn.

All the far-seeing eyes of the present era mark the presence and the numbers of the poor, and in literature, and song, and hymn, and in government and religion, give utterance at last to a sympathy which has been for thousands of years dead in the human bosom. Having to-day studied the Great Discord, let us next Sunday think upon the Great Harmony.

CHRIST, THE DELIVERER.

SERMON BY THE REV. C. H. EVEREST.

The Rev. Charles H. Everest, the new pastor at Plymouth Congregational Church, preached to a large audience yesterday morning from the text:

And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me.—*John*, xii., 32.

The sermon was especially appropriate to the communion service which followed, as will be seen from the abstract given below.

The character of deliverer that Jesus assumed, and in which He stands grandly alone, said the Reverend gentleman, had, in a large measure, diverted the thoughts of men from those other relations that He sustained to the world. As a leader, He caused more enthusiasm, and elevated His followers to greater devotion, carried them through greater deeds of fidelity, than any other. Yet He was not the first leader of men. There had been magnetic natures that had taken hold of thousands before, and these had followed them through suffering and even to death. As a physician He stood unparalleled, and yet men had clung to physicians as for life for years before His advent. He taught men as man never spake, and yet He was not the first teacher at whose feet men had sat and learned. His ideal of friendship was perfect. He practiced in His own character all of the beauty, and fidelity, and friendship, and yet He was not the beginning of friendship. There had been deep and holy affection long before. But as a Savior, as a Deliverer from sin, as one having power to forgive sins here and open the gate yonder, He did stand alone. No other one had presented himself and led the way heavenwards as had the Jesus of Nazareth.

In the words of the text, Jesus appeared in a still further relation,—as a prophet,—and gave proclamation to one of the most astonishing predictions ever uttered. The mystic sayings of the old prophets had been based on the authority of God, and men had believed, in a general way, that all things were possible with God. But Jesus, when He declared Himself as a prophet, did not go back of Himself. He simply said, "I will draw all men unto me," and so centered in Himself the power of the fulfillment of what, on its very face, seemed impossible. For the thought of His death—which He declared and foretold—would seem to stay the prophecy. How was it possible, if He were thus cut off from among men, for Him to have the power to draw others unto Him and to make them bend to His will? Moses had been a wonderful leader. When he went up the mountain side and the tribes watched him sadly, and God buried him, they heard of him as one blotted out, and turned and followed Joshua. David had stirred the national heart to its very depths, but, when he laid himself down, the crown was put upon the brow of Solomon. And so with all the great names that secular history had furnished. They had been despoiled by death, and their dominion over men had seemed to shrink and be shattered at the approach of this fell destroyer. Yet Jesus, when the thought of death came to Him, could say that He would, by that very death, draw all men unto Him.

It was of the deepest interest and importance to inquire whether the prediction had been fulfilled, or whether it was in any degree in process of fulfillment. His words could not be understood to mean all individuals, for multitudes had from the beginning said they would not have this man to reign over them. As the sun did not reach every icy chasm and yet was universal in its light and heat, so it could not be said that Christ had drawn, or would draw, all individuals unto Him. But it might be said that He had drawn all classes of men spiritually, and that He had drawn representatives from all men. Nicodemus and the demoniacs,—representatives of the two extreme classes,—along with representatives of the intermediate classes, had recognized the power that drew them. Hence it could be said that all classes had been drawn to Christ. It could not be asserted that every individual was educated when any one spoke of public education, for there were scores and hundreds of persons in Chicago who could not write their names, and who were obliged to make their marks instead of their signatures. Yet there was not a palace or hovel into which education in some way did not enter, and there was not a grade, higher or lower, that was not represented in the public schools.

Christ had furnished the link between time and eternity—the magnetic influence that drew men to Him. That universal drawing of the religious nature—that longing for life beyond—found in Christ something to realize. He was the door just ajar—the only door that opened between the present life and the life to come. Men were drawn by a strong yearning to know what lies beyond, and they pressed toward Him that they might know what is the life to come. Herein lay the power of Spiritualism. It promised men a glimpse of what had never been revealed. In this lay its peculiar fascination. There was in men this desire to know the future—a desire so earnest that they could not keep it back—and this universal desire to look beyond Christ's prophetic words appealed. As the creeping vine, in some dark spot, would gradually emerge from its hiding-place and climb over rocks and through crevices because it sought the light, so was it with man in the darkness of sin. His natural instinct was to seek the light, and in this way was the prophecy of Christ that He would draw all men unto Him fulfilled.

Again, the phenomena of Christ's life and teachings excited the interest of all intellectual dispositions. There was a fascination about the subject that drew thoughtful men to its contemplation. This was seen even among men who were deep in unbelief, but who were fascinated by the study of the historical Christ. Children would not give up the solution of a puzzle, because they could not bear to acknowledge that they were defeated. So it was with unbelievers. While they had not a particle of belief in Christ as a Savior, they found themselves interested in studying Him as an historical character—a phenomenon in whose study there was a certain fascination which led them on. In this way Christ was drawing all men to Him.

Again, the indwelling immortality of man's nature would not be hushed. Christ crucified was offered as a refuge to man burdened and sunk in sin, and men were drawn to Him because He was the only hope of salvation. Birds in the winter flew towards the South, with the universal instinct for the summer land, and thousands of men and women were spending the winter in Florida because, such had been the inroads of disease, they dared not stay away any longer. So it was with the sinner who had found hope in Christ. He felt that he could not, dared not, stay away any longer, lest it be too late. Others staid away until some private grief, some family affliction, drew them towards Christ. It took the last plague to subdue the Egyptians and make them relent towards the children of Israel and let them go, and even then they started after them as soon as they had gone outside of the borders. The death of a child was often the only thing that would bring a man or a woman to seek Christ. Fathers and mothers who were estranged from Him for years on the death of a child were drawn to Him, under the feeling that they must meet their loved one again, and that this dear hope could only be realized by their coming back to the Savior. And so Christ drew all men unto Him.

The feeling of gratitude at the perfect unselfishness of Christ, the absolute sacrifice of Christ as an atonement for sin, stirred men's hearts within them when they remembered that He was not lifted up for His own sake but for theirs. And so, by this nobler impulse of love and gratitude, Christ drew all men unto Himself. This doctrine of the love of God had, in even the short space of twenty years, succeeded that of the wrath of God. This it was that had produced such glorious results in the great cities of the country during the great revival. Men who had been obstinate for years were being drawn to the Cross by the doctrine of the love of Christ. It was nothing but the old, old story told with all its saving power, and Christ, the great centre magnet, was drawing all men unto Him. What cultivated audience would not, after listening to the performance of the richest classical music, applaud to the echo the singing by a sweet, pure voice of "Home, Sweet Home"? It brought up recollections of all that was dear in life, and the whole audience was moved. Such was the power of this ineradicable home feeling. The old, old story was indeed old, but men had been responding to it for generations after generations because they had this longing for home-rest.

"Let us," said Mr. Everest, in conclusion, "lift up this Christ. Exalt Him in the household, that our children shall see Him lifted up in the beauty of His love. Lift Him up in our word and works. Lift Him up in our business,—in the crystal purity of our lives, so that the glory of God's presence shall flash through those lives and be the very light of the world. Lift Him up in our remembrance to-day, as we come to the simple feast,—simple in form and deep and everlasting in its meaning,—and this Christ, being lifted up, shall draw all men unto Him. And the day will come—you and I may not see its dawning, unless we look down from the city above and behold its light—but the day will come when the earth shall be filled with His glory, and when all men shall discover the way, and every being shall confess His name."

THE TABERNACLE.

SERVICES BY WHITTLE AND M'GRANAHAN.

The services at the Tabernacle, yesterday afternoon, which were conducted by Messrs. Whittle and McGranahan, were attended by nearly 3,000 people, the main floor being nearly all occupied, while the galleries were about two-thirds full.

As an opening, "O where are the reapers that garner in?" was sung.

The Rev. Mr. Williams led in prayer. He asked a blessing upon those who had come in the hope of finding Christ, and that God would enable them to find Him.

After the hymn, "My hope is built on nothing less than Jesus and His righteousness," had been sung, Mr. McGranahan sang "The Other Side."

Then Mr. Whittle read the twenty-second chapter of Revelations, commencing at "And he showed me a pure river of the water of life."

The duet, "O crown of rejoicing," was sung by Mr. McGranahan and a lady, the quartette joining in the chorus.

Maj. Whittle said that those who had been at the Friday meetings must have been interested in the testimony of the dear brother who told them about his falling away from God into sin, and his going through the streets of Chicago, in his degradation, and loneliness, and sorrow, without a friend in the world; and while on the West Side one day he picked up a little "dodger,"—an invitation to a Gospel meeting,—at the bottom of which was the simple word "come." As he went along the word kept ringing in his heart,—"Come, come, come," as though there were some meaning in it for him. The word led him to the meeting, led him to the Tabernacle, where he heard the story of the Prodigal Son; and he came to Christ, and now rejoiced in Him as his Savior. This experience had led to some thoughts on the text:

Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matthew, xi., 28.

He did not believe there was ever a sweeter word spoken than that "come." There were four things in it: The class that were invited to come; what they would get if they came; who it was that invited them; and how they were to come.

As to the first: In the country where Christ spoke these words burdens were carried upon the backs of beasts, and the camels and the mules traversed the sands of the desert laden down. It might have been the passing by of some beast of burden, just able to carry the load, that led Jesus to use the figure. Of course, it meant labor of soul,—not labor of the body,—where a man's soul before God was like a beast of burden, toiling along with a heavy load of sin that he could scarcely bear. Men labored to get pleasure out of this world. How many men and women there were who had no interest in spiritual things! Had those who had lived just for society, just for gain, just to have a good time, found it profitable? The Savior spoke to them. They were the ones who were laboring. They were not satisfied. Their hearts wanted better things. If Christ were present His eyes would be on them, and He would say, "Come to Me, I will give you something better."

There was another class who were laboring. A great many people wanted religion—wanted peace of mind; men and women who were religious by nature. They were satisfied of their own righteousness, and prayed and attended church. The Bible said these things were in vain—that we could not make ourselves righteous by any help of our own. "Every man that is under the works of the law is under a curse." What we needed was to have the curse removed—forgiveness. We could never get it by our own labor. The man who was trying to make himself righteous got his foot in deeper and deeper every step, and his load became heavier and heavier. If the source of their joy and peace was not in the living God and did not come through Jesus Christ, their lives would be a failure. Pleasure and money would not satisfy them. There was but one enduring source of pleasure and peace—a personal God through Jesus Christ. If any were living without God and without Christ, and had nothing beyond the grave, they were laboring and heavy laden; and Jesus asked them to "come" to Him.

What was given if they came? "Rest." It was a very sweet word. All needed it—rest of soul. How would Jesus give it? It seemed to Mr. Whittle that there were three things which every man and woman had to possess if they were going to have rest of soul with God. The first was, they must know that their sins were forgiven. There could be no rest in spirit without forgiveness. It could be obtained through Jesus, because He shed His blood to pay the penalty. God said that He didn't charge our sins unto us,—that we need not let our sins keep us from coming to Him. The debt was paid on the cross, and God was satisfied with it. Most all knew of this forgiveness. This was the reason why the speaker preached the Gospel—why many present met together to sing and pray. If all knew it they would find rest.

The second thing a man must know in order to have rest was that he had security for the present—that he wouldn't fall into sin. Many and many a one hesitated about becoming a Christian right there. We had a Savior, who died for us, who lives in Heaven to hear our prayers, and to give us grace day after day, to be kept from the power of sin. Our security for the present was that Christ would keep us; we did not have to keep ourselves.

Another thing we needed for rest was hope for the future. A man's past transgressions might be forgiven and he feel secure for the present, but if left uncertain about the future, he would think some dark cloud would arise, and, not knowing what was coming, would not find peace. "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth My word and believeth it and Him that I sent, shall have everlasting life,"—(that was the present,)—"and shall not come into condemnation or judgment." That was the future. When Christ appeared we should be like Him if we should see Him as He was.

There was nothing in this world deserving of hope. Hope was a Bible word, a Christian word,—one that Christ gave,—and nothing should be attached to it that was not linked with Him. Was there anything to be compared with the Christian's hope? A man had it when he accepted Christ. He was never divided. There was one Christ, and His work was finished. He was the same for all. The speaker had just as much of Him as Paul or John had.

How did we get Him? Jesus invited us to "come." He was "the way, the truth, and the life." We should receive Him as He was preached in the Bible. Those who had Him not should decide to take Him. They should say, "I will come to Christ as a sinner. I will take Him as my Savior. I will trust Him. I will follow Him." We were told not to come into the Apostles, not to the priests, not into the churches, not into ordinances, but to come into Christ. We did not become Christians by going to the ministers, to baptism, to the Lord's table; but we become Christians the minute we got sight of a personal Savior and realized that He died for us. We must talk with Him. "I come to you. I trust you."

In conclusion, Maj. Whittle made a pathetic appeal to the sinners present to accept Christ, drawing the tears from a great many men as well as women. He said the hours were fast passing away, and, if not pardoned then, they would soon be left in the world of sin, and sorrow, and tribulation. No one was so strong that he did not need a friend. Every one had his hours of weakness when his heart craved sympathy—hours when his heart cried out for a friend that sticketh closer than a brother. Jesus Christ was such a friend. O that they would heed his words, "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

The regular exercises closed with prayer, inquiry meetings being held subsequently.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY

of the dedication of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday by a sermon in the morning by the Rev. J. H. Bayliss, pastor from 1869 to 1871, and one in the evening by the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., the present pastor, who assumed the duties in 1875. The attendance at both services was good. The officers of the church and society submitted their reports for the year in printed form, a copy being laid in each pew. Following are the main points:

PASTOR'S REPORT.

Sermons preached	97
Sundays absent	4
Sacraments administered	15
Children baptized	14
Adults baptized	18
Marriages performed	11
Funerals attended	12
Lovefeasts	4
Watchnight	1
Praise service	1
Union services	8
Pastoral calls	671
Class-meetings attended	38
Prayer-meetings attended	46

MEMBERSHIP.

Probationers reported May 12, 1876	55
Discontinued or removed	11
Admitted to membership	39
Remaining on roll	5
Received since May 12, 1876	64
Admitted to membership	4
Remaining on roll	60
Total probationers on roll	65
Whole number of members reported March 12, 1876	321
Received since by letters	33
Received since from probation	45
	399
Dismissed by letters	34
Died	3— 37
Present membership	362
Present probationers	65
Total members and probationers	427

SUNDAY-SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Officers and teachers	45
Scholars	502
Total	547
Raised in the school	$412.28
Received	174.25

COLLECTIONS.

Missionary society	$ 314 00
Conference claimants	158.00
Church extension	105.00
Freedman's Aid Society	55.00
Sunday-School Union	33.00
Tract Society	24.25
Education	20.00
General Conference expenses	35.00
Support of the Bishops	49.50
Special for pavement, insurance, and coal	593.53
For family of the Rev. Mr. Bushby	25.00
Church membership fund (last conference year, 260 persons contributed; this year, 202 persons are contributing)	826.02
Total	$ 2,238.30

INDEBTEDNESS.

Reported March, 1876	$48,500.00
At present	44,400.00
Subscriptions	12,000.00

EXPENSES.

Receipts	$ 9,897.30
Disbursements	10,638.12
To be provided	740.82

WOMAN AND HER WORK.

SERMON BY MRS. ELIZA SUNDERLAND.

Mrs. Eliza Sunderland, wife of the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, pastor of the Fourth Unitarian Church, preached to a large congregation of ladies yesterday morning, upon "Woman, and Woman's Work." She based her discourse upon the breaking of the alabaster box by the woman of Bethany, and her text was from Matthew, xxvi., 13:

Verily I say unto you, wheresoever this gospel shall be preached throughout the whole world, there shall also this that this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her.

Jesus was approaching, conciously approaching, the close of a short but trying and unsatisfactory ministry. The clouds continued to thicken, the following to grow less and less, and His faith in the remaining few less and less absolute. Just here, when worn down with a sense of approaching ill, and chilled into a feeling of deep loneliness and isolation by want of loving, tender sympathy among His immediate followers, there came an unlooked for and tangible proof of unselfish, uncalculating affection. It was such affection, or friendship, or charity as it had been the especial mission of Christ to inculcate. The cup of suffering was pressing closer to His lips. In His agony He sweat great drops of blood, and while His disciples, blind to the threatening, could sleep, He fought within Himself the fearful struggle with the temptation to put away the cup of pain. Into this cold naturally unsympathetic atmosphere came the warm, sympathetic heart of Mary of Bethany. Her tender love needed not to be told of the lowering clouds of despondency and dread which hung over the heart of her friend. Her quick intention read all at a glance, and reading, she did not stop to weigh and measure and decide upon the best course to pursue, but with the abandon of a noble nature she did what she could, and did it grandly.

But does her action stand alone? Have no other alabaster boxes been broken and their contents of very precious ointment been freely poured out? And have no other "good works" been wrought by women for Christ as revealed in suffering humanity since Mary of Bethany found a place in history,—works which, in imitation of Christ's example, it were well we hold in memorial of them?

She then gave a running sketch of the lives of Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale, and Dorathea Dix. She was glad of the story of these lives, because of the ideal they furnished of what a human life may mean if it be willed to make the most of it. In the light of such an ideal, how paltry seems a life shut in to the narrow limits of personal enjoyments and social commonplaces. But were such ideals possible of attainment to women. To be sure, to none, in this day, is given the privilege of soothing the last hours of a suffering Savior, and possibly for none would earnest, self-sacrifice lie in just the paths trodden by Elizabeth Foy, or Dorothea Dix, or Florence Nightingale. But women could, as did Mary of Bethany aforetime, sit at Jesus' feet and drink in His gospel of constant love and care for others, and especially for the highest spiritual well-being of themselves and others, and could, even in the humblest and most circumscribed life, infuse the spirit of the cross into the humblest, most common-place deeds, by giving freely, lavishly of whatever they had to give, whether of love or labor. Not merely to fill well and without question the niche where circumstances may have placed them, but bravely to carve out a niche for themselves, by doing each such work as they feel is their work. But they should be sure always and everywhere that they gave their best work, and with no grudging hand, and if may be let it be work into which they could put their hearts and heads, as well as hands, and then, whether as home-keepers, mothers of little ones, writers of law-briefs, ministers of Christ's Gospel of peace, or doers of the most menial work, so-called, they need have no fear of their final award, "She hath wrought a good work."

A Bribe of $10,000,000.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes from Constantinople: "I beg to place before your readers the following, which may perhaps give them a clew as to the real reason of Midhat Pasha's downfall: Twenty days before it happened, the Sultan called the Grand Vizier and told him that he had been offered (through a firm of well-known bankers here) the sum of £2,000,000 to displace him, by the representative of a Power which has always shown the greatest hostility to Midhat, and whose interest it was to displace him at any cost. 'But,' said the Sultan, 'knowing your fidelity to me, and your devotion to the throne and your country, I have refused, and always shall refuse, any such proposals, be the inducement offered what it may.' Unfortunately, the representative of this Power who tried to bribe the Sultan with £2,000,000, appears to have been successful in corrupting his Ministers with a tenth of this sum."

INDIANS.

Affairs at Red-Cloud Agency---Savages Coming In, and Being Disarmed---Sitting-Bull and Crazy-Horse Still Holding Out.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, Neb., March 3.—The Indians from the north are constantly arriving here, giving up their arms and horses to the Government. Little-Wolf, Big-Wolf, Wild-Hog, and Duck, with families,—all Head-Men of the Cheyennes,—who left here some time ago, returned on the 28th ult. They were immediately disarmed and dismounted by the Agent, First-Lieut. C. A. Johnson, Fourteenth Infantry, and were provided for by him. They stated that they had walked almost the entire distance from Tongue River, about 300 miles, to this Agency, and that they were obliged to use what few ponies they had for food and for packing. The snow was knee-deep from the Tongue River to the Belle Fourche. They were almost naked and starved when they arrived here, and were indeed glad to return. They said that all of the Cheyennes (about 1,500) and most of the Sioux who left here from time to time, were anxious to come in, and had been trying to do so for some time, but were prevented by the majority of the hostiles, who took many of their arms and ponies, and had soldiers to watch them to prevent their escape. They left twenty lodges on Powder River, whom they expect in daily. They claim that the Indians lost sixteen killed and had a great many wounded in the Powder-River fight, and that they suffered intensely from the extreme cold weather, having lost most of their lodges and clothing in the fight. Two children were frozen to death the day succeeding, and the greater portion of them were more or less frozen.

Part of the Sioux delegation sent from here to council with the Northern Indians arrived here yesterday, bringing with them a hostile named Plenty-Bear. After they had left here, it seems they had a severe time, owing to the deep snow and cold weather. They struck the Crazy-Horse camp on Little Powder River, and a portion of the delegation went farther on to overtake Sitting-Bull, who was then supposed to be on his way to Standing-Rock Agency. They could not accomplish anything with Crazy-Horse, but those of the Sioux and Cheyennes who formerly belonged here were quite willing to come in. Spider (a brother of Red Cloud),—who has been with the hostiles,—with twenty-eight lodges, started in, and met Spotted-Tail, F. C. Boucher, Jose Merivale, and party—more "Peace Commissioners" from Spotted-Tail Agency—at Bear-Buttes, and were by them assured that no harm would be done them, and were persuaded to go in, and are now at Spotted Tail.

The returned Indians all are of the opinion that no propositions for peace will be considered by either Sitting-Bull or Crazy-Horse, but that all the Indians who left here will come in, if they can get away. Thirty lodges more left Crazy-Horse for the Lower Brule Agency, and are there by this time. There are many who claim that the hostiles are well provided for, while others state they are starving, having to kill their ponies for food, buffalo being very scarce. It is the general impression here that we will have lively times soon; even the Indians here are growing more saucy and impudent every day. A great many laugh at the idea of sending soldiers to fight Sitting-Bull and Crazy-Horse, thinking them infallible and unconquerable.

Red-Cloud has lost his power, having been dethroned as Chief, and the Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses substituted in his place by Gen. Crook. The Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses is an extraordinarily handsome man, endowed with more than ordinary intelligence and judgment, and has great friendship for the whites. He is properly the hereditary Chief of the Sioux Nation,—his ancestors all having been principal men, and his father, from whom he takes his name, having been the Chief for many years, but, on account of old age, abdicated in favor of his son.

The Sioux and Cheyennes at present here number about 3,300 and the Arapahoes 900. The latter tribe have been very true to the Government ever since their arrival here, notwithstanding they have been very unjustly slighted and neglected by some of the former Agents, owing to their interior strength, and having no power to assert their rights. They were the first to volunteer to go with the last expedition, and all of them did good service. A good many Indian allies could be enlisted now if required, as all those who were out came back safe, were highly pleased with their experience, and felt well treated and compensated for their services; and, for this reason, a great many would go if an opportunity should present itself. Gen. Crook adopted a wise plan when he enlisted these soldiers, and they all want to accompany him again, having a great regard for him.

PHILANDER.

ANOTHER CLEVER DOG.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., March 9.—Noticing in your paper several articles in relation to clever dogs, taken from English sources, I am prompted to send you the following about an *American* dog. He was the property of my brother and myself, and was given us by a cousin, by whom he was raised. He was about half as large as a Newfoundland dog, thick-set body, short limbs, very shaggy, and pure white. He was our constant companion in all our sports, and particularly enjoyed the tramp which we took on Saturdays over the hills. He could do a great many tricks, and seemed possessed of an almost human intelligence. He would, at word of command, sit up, straight as an arrow; we would then place a cracker, or something similar, on his nose, and say, "Maje [short for Major], make ready. One, two, three—fire!" Immediately the cracker would go up three or four feet, and come down in his ample mouth. He always was glad when the tricks were over, and never was guilty of begging by going through them with the expectation of getting the usual reward.

We had a pea-jacket, which fitted him; and we used to dress him up, by causing him to sit up, putting on this jacket with his fore-legs through the sleeves,—a stove-pipe hat, which we had cut down for him, on his head, and a pipe in his mouth. The effect was very comical. He always took this approach towards civilization with the utmost gravity, and never was more delighted than when it was over. He would "down dead" at word of command, stretching himself out at full length; and all our calling and whistling, the cries of "Rats," "Sick 'em," and even the putting of meat to his nose, would not arouse him until the signal was given, which was a scraping of the foot on the floor. When he was out-doors and wanted to come in, he would scratch, and the door was considerably marred by the operation; but, when he was inside, and the door was accidentally left open, we would say: "Maje, shut the door," and he would put his fore-paws against it and close it; but he never left a scratch on that side.

He used to play hide-and-seek with me, entering into the sport with genuine pleasure. Mother would be sewing near a window, and would move out from it about a foot. She would call Maje in between her and the window, and throw the corner of her apron over his head, while I would hide. My usual hiding-place was on the bed-rail next the wall, pulling the quilt over me carefully. When I said "Coop," mother would say, "Find him, Maje," and he would immediately begin the search. He would go under the bed, and, smelling me, would sniff and bark for some time. I would lie perfectly still, and, after a while, he would jump on the bed, scratch the clothes off my face, and nearly go wild with the excitement. Then he would hide. Generally we put him under the table, where he was nearly concealed by the large leaf hanging down. I would call him, and search for him, making a great deal of noise, while from under the edge of the leaf he would watch me with the keenest interest. Sometimes the excitement would be so great that Mother would have to speak to him to be still; but, aside from this, he always waited for me to find him, when his pleasure was unbounded. He knew the value of money; and, if a penny was given him, he would immediately start for the market, several blocks away. The jingle of money would put him on the alert, and, if a piece dropped on the floor, he was sure to make a rush for it.

One of my elder brothers was a clerk in the Post-Office, and Maje used to find a congenial spot on the mail-bags under the counter. One day an Irishman was making change, and dropped a half-dollar on the floor; but, as he was alone in the office, he left it until he had finished. When he came to look for it, it had disappeared, although he saw it lying there but a moment before. My brother conjectured that Maje had seized the spoil, and told the Irishman to go to the meat-market, a door or two away, and ask if Maje was there. Sure enough he was, and, when the meat was given him, he laid down the half-dollar.

One day my brother gave him a penny; he went out, and soon returned with some meat, and went under the counter to eat it. In a few minutes the market-man came in, and said he wanted to kill that dog. He said he went across the street for a few minutes, leaving his dog chained in the market, and two nice porter-house steaks on the block. He heard his dog bark, and looked over, but could see nobody. When he came back, however, the steaks were gone, and on the floor lay the penny. Maje was called out, and the steaks were found in his possession. My brother paid for this epicurean meal.

His taste ran to meat and crackers. Sometimes, when money was given him, he would buy meat, and sometimes crackers, just as his fancy dictated. When he went marketing, he would walk in, look up at the marketman, and sniff, wagging his tail at the same time. When the meat was given him he would first smell of it, and, if it suited him, would drop the penny and take the meat home. But, if it did not suit him, he would keep the penny. Sometimes, in order to make a better investigation of his purchase, he would put down the penny, but, until he fully decided, he would keep his foot on it. With increasing age his teeth disappeared, and he was troubled with losing his pennies; we therefore adopted the expedient of putting the money in an envelope, which he fully understood, and continued his purchases as before.

In our care for him, we made him a snug place in the wood-shed for his winter sleeping-place, and every night we tucked him in with an old coverlet, Maje keeping up a constant whining. In the morning, as soon as the girl reached the kitchen, he would get up, and she would let him up the back stairs, at the head of which was our bed-room. We would hear him coming and would feign sleep; Maje would sniff and whine around the bed awhile, and then jump on it and lick our faces; we would boost him off the bed, and then, each armed with a pillow, would endeavor to prevent his return. He enjoyed the sport as much as we did, and I should be afraid to tell how many pillow-cases suffered badly in these encounters, or how many times the warning of "Boys! boys!" accompanied by a rap on the stove-pipe, was unheeded.

We look at his picture as upon the face of an old playmate, and certain it is that no other companion ever added half as much to our boyish happiness.

HERBERT P. HUBBELL.

The Defeat of the Bounty Bill.

Sacramento (Cal.) Record-Union.

We are heartily glad that the pernicious Bounty bill has been defeated at last, despite the desperate efforts of its friends. It was a measure which had no justification, and the unscrupulous manner in which it was urged by Logan tends to confirm the impression that the country will lose nothing by his enforced retirement from the Senate. Senator Sargent, on the other hand, deserves great credit for his persistent and vigorous opposition to the bill, and the more so inasmuch as the measure was regarded by many politicians as affording an excellent opportunity for making capital at the expense of the taxpayers. The pretense that it was in the interest of the former soldiers was long ago exploded as a fraudulent misrepresentation. The truth is that it would have taken something like *a hundred millions of dollars* from the Treasury, and distributed the bulk of it among a rapacious gang of claim-agents, speculators, lobbyists, and professional thieves. The fact that Grant vetoed the bill, and the reasons he gave for so doing, should have convinced Congress that it was an iniquitous scheme; and, after so full an examination of the matter, it is amazing that so many Senators should have been found willing to put themselves on record as voting in favor of its passage over the Executive veto. It was a thoroughly vicious proposition, and the country has good reason to congratulate itself on having escaped such a raid upon the Treasury.

THE ST. NICHOLAS.

Oliver Goldsmith was often in warfare with his cook. Had he lived to enjoy the rare cuisine of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, he would not have meddled with his kitchen or found fault with the productions of its experts in gastronomy.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Company, 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HOUSES CROWDED WITH THE
Elite and Fashion of the City.
Second and last week of the
EVANGELINE COMBINATION.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON. Messrs. Rice & Goodwin's Charming Extravaganza,
EVANGELINE,
With its Sparkling Music, Beautiful Scenery, Costumes, and great Cast.
OPINIONS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
"The burlesque is destitute of merit. A stupider thing has not been dignified by presentation on the stage in Chicago for years. The libretto is an unworthy composition. The puns are disgracefully bad. The music of Evangeline is as bad as the libretto."—Sunday Tribune.
Chicago Times—"It is hollow. But, being hollow, it gives out a comical sound when pounded, and people laugh at it. If people want to laugh, why shouldn't they? Some of the vocal numbers are of a sort that is certain to please the popular ear, and the Lone Fisherman is enormously funny. After all, it is easy to see why the extravaganza will be successful wherever it goes. The music will prove more attractive to the general populace than Wagner's. There is a judicious display of feminine figures, nicely stopped at the point beyond which lies the indecency of Soldenery. The scenes are handsome, there is acrobatic excellence employed, etc. With all these things to recommend it, it is sure to make money. It may be no credit to Boston's much-blown-about intellectuality that it had a run there of over 100 nights; but possibly Boston, like most other places, likes to go and make a fool of itself once in a while, and to pay money for so doing."
EVANGELINE every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Secure seats in advance.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

First and only appearances in Chicago of the successful Young American Prima Donna, MISS
EMMA
ABBOTT
IN ONE GRAND CONCERT,
Friday Evening, March 16,
AND ONLY ABBOTT MATINEE,
Saturday, March 17, at 2 p. m.
MISS EMMA ABBOTT
Will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists:
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
The World-Renowned Tenor.
SIGNOR FERRANTI,
The Famous Basso-Buffo.
MR. W. H. CASE,
The Eminent Pianist from the Conservatoire de Paris.
MR. CHARLES E. PRATT,
Musical Director.
General admission, $1. Reserved seats, Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1.50. Reserved Balcony, $1. Sale of seats commences Wednesday, March 14.

M'CORMICK HALL.

The inimitable humorist, the ONLY
BARNABEE,
And his popular Troupe of six Artists, give their last
CONCERT
In Chicago this season, Wednesday Eve., March 14. Note the unprecedented price for reserved seats. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats now for sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 & 119 State-st., without extra charge, or only 50c. Reserved Seats at Box Office, on evening of Concert, 75c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last Five Nights of the great Comedy Success,
LEMONS.
Order carriages for 10:30.
Saturday Matinee and Night, Benefit of Mr. R. F. THORNE.
Next week, DION BOUCICAULT in his great Irish Drama, the SHAUGHRAUN.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND WEEK, E. T. STETSON, In a new and original drama: "THE BOSS; OR LIVING FOR VENGEANCE." Mullen and Magee, J. G. Gilbert, J. Allen, Mlle. Morrosia, C. E. Charles, Erba, Robson, Clara Bidelle, Fannie Beane, Sid Haley and Weavers. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum Tuesday at 2 p. m.

There will be a monthly meeting of the "Moody Church Association" this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Reading-Room of the Chicago Avenue Church.

A Gospel meeting, conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be held at 221 West Madison street to-night, commencing at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

Maj. D. W. Whittle will preach and James McGranahan will sing the Gospel at the Union Park Congregational Church every evening, except Saturday, this week, at 8 o'clock. All denominations are invited.

The Rev. Charles H. Fowler lectures tomorrow evening in Centenary M. E. Church, on "The Great Deeds of Great Men." Wherever this lecture has been delivered it has been spoken of in the highest terms.

At a meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association held yesterday afternoon the following were appointed a committee to nominate an opposition ticket: Messrs. Sullivan, Burke, Eagle, Goggin, Appelbe, O'Brien, Collins.

A meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held Wednesday, at 1 p. m., in Farwell Hall, to nominate officers and a Board of Managers to serve the ensuing year. The election will occur Monday, March 19.

The Elders' Association of the Presbytery of Chicago will hold its regular meeting in the Presbyterian Rooms, McCormick Block, at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day. All Elders in the Presbytery are earnestly invited to participate in these interesting meetings.

Col. Alvin Hulbert, proprietor of the Sherman House, is the happy possessor of probably the finest elk-head and horns ever captured in the West. They were presented to him by J. B. Omohundro, the well-known "Texas Jack." It might also be stated, for general information that the Sherman House has in its employ a male and female detective, whose especial duty it is to watch sneak-thieves.

A prominent firm in this city were most heartily, unanimously, and enthusiastically praised by a section of the Post-Office force yesterday because they dumped into the mail Saturday night 16,000 postal cards in one lump. This shipment, added to a cart-load of letters from another house, and a heavy foreign mail, kept the distributors at overwork all day yesterday in getting even with their business.

Mr. J. Sullivan lectured yesterday afternoon before a small assemblage in an upper room in Globe Hall, on Desplaines street, on the patriotism and life-long devotion to Ireland of the late Col. John O'Mahoney, whose remains were recently taken from this country to Ireland. The lecturer paid a glowing tribute to the life and work of the departed, and gave a brief sketch of the services rendered the cause of Irish freedom by Mr. O'Mahoney's ancestors. The address was well received.

The unhappy man who has been lured all winter to take chances in a lottery for a chamois oyster drowned in a bushel of hot peppered milk, at 50 cents a plate, is no sooner rejoicing in his emancipation from church sociables than the pious ladies of the congregation begin to plan strawberry-festivals. A lady who is considered an authority on such subjects writes to THE TRIBUNE that this spring's fashion in short-cake will have more sawdust than usual in it, and will be cut bias and trimmed with one berry to the piece. The most fashionable tint will be two shades of saleratus-yellow.

"Your face seems familiar to me, sir," said one man to another on the Michigan Central train the other day; "can I have met you before? Was it at the Centennial? Or didn't I see you at St. Louis last fall?" "It may have been either, sir," courteously responded the unknown, "for I was a Turkish Pasha in the cake and coffee business at Philadelphia, and subsequently filled a brief engagement at St. Louis as a cannibal. I am now on my way to California to become a gorilla if native talent meets with any encouragement, but if business is bad I shall either let my hair grow and enter the lecture-field or get a chuck-a-luck board and follow the country fairs." "Life," said the other man, musingly, "is full of vicissitudes." "She are," sententiously remarked his interlocutor.

The *Journal* of Saturday made the following amende honorable in the case of Park-Commissioner Sidway, whom it accused of having been in Springfield lobbying against an investigation of the Park Board:

As regards the statement in my dispatch of last Wednesday to the effect that Commissioner Sidway, of the Chicago South Park Commissioners, had opened a free saloon in the Leland House here, in the interests of that Commission, your correspondent is now satisfied that he was grossly imposed upon. Careful inquiry satisfies your correspondent that the item which was furnished him by a certain Chicago member of the House was false; that neither Mr. Sidway nor any other member of the South Park Board has been in Springfield during the present session of the Legislature, and that the reports sent up from here of the lobby efforts of that Board, or its friends, have been in nearly every instance utterly fictitious.

We don't really know that it is worth mentioning,—perhaps there is no truth in it after all,—still, as it is a matter that considerably interests our female readers, we may as well say that an Anti-Women's-Carrying-Their-Pocket-Books-In-Their-Hands Society has been formed and is in active operation in this city, embracing in its membership hundreds of the oldest, wealthiest, and most prominent citizens of Chicago. Its object is to discourage the practice of carrying pocket-books in such a silly and ostentatious manner, placing temptation needlessly in the way of those inclined to dishonesty. The members are all sworn to secrecy. They offer a reward to all thieves who steal pocket-books thus exposed, and if the lady robbed happens to be the wife, sister, daughter, or other relative of a member, and a cure is effected, the reward is doubled. The Society also finds bail and procures counsel for their agents who may come to grief while engaged in the discharge of their painful but necessary duty, or, if it is necessary, buys up a juror, and thus secures a disagreement. This will readily account for the fact that so many robberies of this kind have of late been perpetrated, for the mysterious good fortune by which the offenders always escape punishment, and frequently even avoid capture, and for the scant sympathy which the victims of the outrages always receive on reciting their woes to their male relatives, who are probably members of the Association.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a Sunday-School Superintendents' reunion and sociable at the Breevort House, Friday evening, Feb. 23, an organization was perfected to be called the "Sunday-School Superintendents' Association." Mr. J. B. Hobbs was elected President, and an Executive Committee of three, who have charge of the management, was chosen. Its membership will comprise all the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and heads of departments of all the Evangelical schools in the county. The first regular meeting was held last Tuesday from 4 to 5 o'clock in the Bible work-room of the Young Men's Christian Association Building. Mr. Jacobs has been selected by the Executive Committee to conduct the meetings, and the plan pursued was (with the aid of blackboard and maps) to discuss the lesson from the Superintendent's standpoint, and thoughts, methods, plans, and illustrations presented, and worked out, to aid Superintendents to lead teachers' meetings or review the lesson before the school. Teachers are not debarred from these meetings, but all invited to participate; and while the lesson is discussed from the Superintendent's standpoint only, the meeting is invaluable to teachers also, and does not conflict with the Saturday-noon teachers' meeting, as that is conducted in the interest of and from the teachers' standpoint.

Owing to a difficulty in obtaining a suitable room in the Y. M. C. A. Building Tuesday between 4 and 5, the next meeting will be held Wednesday at 4 o'clock in the Bible-work room of the Y. M. C. A., at which a full attendance is desired, so that the permanent day and place may be decided upon.

THE DECEPTION OF REBECCA OVER AGAIN.

A man on West Congress street, who has for some time past been confined to his bed with illness, and who was pretty much given over by his doctor, last week told his wife that he thought if he could taste strawberry-shortcake only once again he would infallibly recover. His wife, who is a remarkably prudent woman, retired to the dining-room and discussed the matter with herself at some length. Strawberries could be had, of course, but they were luxuries of the most expensive sort, and if he died the money invested in them would be the deadest kind of a loss. On the other hand, she knew that if he died the loss would not be covered by insurance, the funeral expenses would make a big hole in the savings-bank deposits, and black never became her. She therefore resolved to humor him in part, or, as she phrased it, "play Rebecca on him," and, cutting a pin-cushion in two, broiled and buttered it and spread the surface scantily with canned strawberries, sprinkled it with sugar and soda and put a few hairs in it, then served it up to the dying man in his darkened sick-room. The dying man's appetite and strength revived almost miraculously at the first mouthful of sawdust. "Eats kinder crisp," he whispered in almost inaudible accents. "I allus was fond of saleratus," he murmured a few seconds later; then, as he motioned to his wife to pick the hairs out of his teeth, he added faintly, but with a wondrous rapture in his voice, "I never ate anything half so good in a Clark street restaurant." His wife, with happy tears, heard the doctor's fiat when next he came to feed the patient plenty of good nourishing food, for the crisis of his disease was past and his rapid recovery now assured.

A NEW IDEA.

The panic among people who insure their lives continues so great that the Western manager of an Eastern company has hit upon a notable expedient to assure his customers that his Company is solid and safe. Instead of taking a whole basement or first floor, with plate-glass windows, and solid silver and French-glass partitions, and mahogany counters, and regiments of clerks with their hair parted in the middle writing at circular-top, monocleide desks, and flaring lithographs of the building of the Company at headquarters, he has taken an entirely new departure. He has a big, bare flat in a cheap building near the river, with old newspapers pasted on the windows for blinds, and pine tables, and kerosene lamps, and a rusty stove kept so illy charged with fuel that the office is as cold as Greenland. When they lasso and run in a customer, he is naturally impressed with the Spartan simplicity of the office, and asks the agent why, if his Company is so solid, it is not lodged in better quarters. "Because, sir," replies the agent, "instead of squandering its money in Mauresque Neo-Renaissance palaces, and tiled floors, and rosewood, and plate-glass, and mirrors, and Brussels carpets, and silver railings, we, conducting our business with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency, apply all our funds to secure the safety and prosperity of our policy-holders." Then he tells the office-messenger to go and get him a schooner of lager and as much free-lunch as he can cram into his jacket-pocket, and explains to the intending insurer that the Company pays for the lunch, and he does not like to charge it too much, and thus divert from the pockets of the policy-holders their due profits. This knocks the customer, and he puts down his name for a policy, and as soon as he has gone out the agent throws a handspring, and exclaiming, "Sold again and got the application," tells the boy to put that truck in the waste-basket, and hurries off to order some quail on toast and early strawberries like a little Major.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The new Postmaster and his Cashier, the outgoing official, Assistant-Postmaster Squiers, and other interested parties, spent pretty much all of Saturday night and a good share of yesterday in making an inventory of the valuables in the Post-Office for transfer. The list is very long, and mentions with particularity all the stools, chairs, boxes, and other equally valuable property. The items of most value are the following:

Postage stamps and postal cards	$ 63,017.29
Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers	31,400.35
Newspaper and periodical stamps	34,418.76
Total	$128,836.40

The transfer was made late Saturday night, as of date March 10, and the new Postmaster's term of service was made to commence then. It is said that no changes will be made at present, if at all, excepting in the Cashier's position, which will be filled by Mr. Philip R. Forrest, vice Gen. McArthur's son. The whole force was busy yesterday squaring matters with the deputies in the six stations outside the centre of the city. These gentlemen have to render up their accounts and take a fresh lease of their positions from the new Postmaster.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Gen. A. B. Payne, Minnesota; James Atherton, Boston; George Springer, Des Moines; W. H. Perkins, Sioux City; the Hon. G. H. Poor, Hudson, N. Y.; C. R. Greer, Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Kimball, New York; W. B. Breed, Cincinnati; G. E. Borner, Detroit, G. W. Newcomb, Philadelphia; the Hon. E. L. Morse, Massachusetts; G. M. Davis, St. Louis; J. B. West, St. Paul; J. R. Perrier, Pittsburg; D. W. McWilliams, Brooklyn.... *Grand Pacific*—W. L. Rolston, Marrietta, O.; G. N. Langton, Green Bay; R. R. Cable, Rock Island; A. G. Campbell, Paterson, N. J.; W. W. Converse, Albany; L. S. Leyton, London; W. H. Cilley, Lima, Peru; J. B. Ettinge, New York; G. S. Robinson, J. C. McKenney, and Dr. O. Marlson, Milwaukee.... *Tremont House*—Edwin Bowles, Salt Lake; G. S. Foster, St. Louis; the Hon. A. H. Barnes, Bismarck, D. T.; M. M. Moore, Cleveland; G. R. Ayers, Philadelphia; P. C. Doyle, Buffalo; Percival Lowell, Omaha; A. S. Tallmadge, New York; T. F. Ring, Boston; J. C. Stone, Burlington; J. G. Chambers and A. N. Elwell, Louisville; J. A. Goldstine, Cairo; J. M. Millard, Baltimore.... *Sherman House*—J. M. Gillette and C. A. Eldridge, Fond du Lac; J. E. K. Herrick, Fond du Lac; Fred Stafford, De Pere, Wis.; G. L. Carmon, Davenport; G. H. House, Lansing; H. J. Nichols, Texas; Philip Gerold, San Francisco; Col. W. G. Dunbar, Creosote, N. Y.

AN INSURANCE AGENT OUT-CHEEKED.

HOW A MILD CHICAGO MAN AVENGED THE WRONGS OF THE UNIVERSE ON A CANVASSER.

Only once since the first syllable of recorded time has a peaceful, law-abiding citizen got ahead of a life-insurance agent. It is needless to remark that he was a Chicago man. He was naturally mild and inoffensive, but much meditation upon the wrongs the race have suffered at the cheek of the canvasser had turned the milk of human kindness in his bosom into gall, and he planned a deadly revenge. He selected as the victim who should expiate the wrongs of his kind a full-sized canvasser who stood at the very top of his nefarious profession, who was, in fine, a head and cheek over his rivals, and dropped him a line stating that he thought of insuring his life, and containing a Macedonian cry to come over to his office and take his application. The canvasser smiled in fiendish glee, and, hastily cramming his pockets with tables of expectations of life, rates, tontines, survivals of the fittest, annual reports, and other deadly weapons, hurried over to the avenger's office. The avenger had dodged out, leaving a notice that he would return at 5:15, and, as soon as he had seen the canvasser read it and make an entry in his memorandum-book, he just went back to his office, and remained there peacefully till 5, when he locked up and went home. The canvasser arrived a few minutes later, and roosted on the steps till the janitor turned him out and closed the building. After three days of this work the avenger relented so far as to admit the doomed agent to his presence, and they occupied two days in discussing the subject in all its ramifications, inspecting the certificate of the Secretary of State, ciphering out the annual reports to see if the 4½ per cent rest was adequate to reinsure the policies, finding out the percentage of expenses, and generally auditing the books of the company. By this time the agent knew every knot in the staircases and floor by sight, and people who saw him going in and out so frequently thought he had an office in the building. Then the avenger made out an application for a $5,000 policy for life, with participation in the profits, premium payable quarterly. The canvasser thought he had him now, but he hadn't, for the avenger kept the medical examiner traveling between the company's office and his own for nearly two weeks, till his feet were blistered and his boots half worn out. He would make an appointment with the doctor for 10 a. m., put the clock forward twenty minutes, and skip over to the doctor's office, meeting him on the road, and leave a note to say he had waited until 10:30, and seeing nothing of him had gone to his (the doctor's) office, but missed him there. At last he gave the doctor a chance, and before they could make out the policy went up to Minnesota to spend Christmas with his girl's friends. From there he wrote to the agent that on mature deliberation he had made up his mind to take a $10,000 fifteen-year endowment policy on the tontine plan, if it was not too late. The agent, who knew his commission would be doubled, smiled away back to his ears and had the policy canceled and another one prepared. The avenger returned to Chicago on the 12th of January, and kept the agent's time fully occupied till the 7th of February before the policy was ready for delivery. Then he discovered that they had made a mistake of a year in his age, and that carried him along to the 16th. Then he told the agent that, in view of the disclosures of the rottenness of the Eastern companies, he didn't think it prudent to insure in any of them till the fullest investigation had been made and he was satisfied of the security of the agent's institution. "However," said he, "I have put you to a lot of trouble, so let me pay you what your commission would have been," and he took out a roll of greenbacks. The agent was unable to speak for nearly three minutes; then, being deceived by the meek and lamb-like appearance of the avenger, he angrily declared that there existed a contract between the avenger and the Company, and if there was any law in the land—. "See here, my friend," observed the avenger, as he put the money back into his vest-pocket, "I made you a fair offer. I might throw you out of that window; you would be killed and I would be triumphantly acquitted and probably nominated for Mayor or Congressman, but I will not. I simply touch this button, at which, thanks to the wondrous power of electricity, a police officer starts from the A. D. T. Co.'s headquarters with a pistol in one hand and a club in the other and his coat-tails standing out straight behind him from the velocity of his passage. I give you in charge for trespass; you pass the night in the deepest dungeon beneath the station-moat, and to-morrow are fined $25 and costs, or fifty-three days." "Not much," hissed the agent, "for before the Magistrate I will tell the whole story and cover you with shame as a swindling trickster." "Scarcely," replied the avenger, "for you will be publishing to the universe the fact that you were overreached, circumvented, and taken in; your character for shrewdness will be utterly destroyed; you will be unable to obtain employment anywhere, and, finally, will perish miserably peddling combined can-openers, lid-lifters, and toasting-forks up on the West Side." The baffled agent saw that this was the truth, and skipped out, turning on the avenger as he went a look of malevolence that had more concentrated eloquence in it than all the Democratic speeches on the Electoral Commission, while the avenger calmly proceeded to figure out the extent of his victory as follows:

Time of agent, 263 hours, at $1 an hour, during which he walked 329½ miles and climbed 16½ miles of stairs	$263
Time of doctor, 42 hours, at same rate	42
Clerical labor in drawing-up policies	3
Examination fees to surgeon	10
Mental worry of agent	500
Total	$818

And all this keen intellectual pleasure, extending over a period of nearly three months, cost him no more than the trouble of signing his name two or three times and three or four hours of friendly conversation!

THE PROTECTION LIFE.

GERMAN POLICY-HOLDERS DEMAND AN INVESTIGATION.

The German policy-holders of the Protection Life-Insurance Company held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the hall of the Swiss Maennerchor, No. 45 North Clark street, to take some action for the protection of their interests.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was called to order by Mr. Sebastian Engert. He said he had no ill-feeling towards the Protection Life-Insurance Company, but had called the meeting for the purpose of taking some measures to protect the interests of the policy-holders and save themselves from serious loss.

Mathias Brandt was elected Chairman, and Mr. Alfred Hanswirth Secretary.

Mr. Engert referred to the article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE a short time ago, and said if but half the accusations were true the Company was a fraud and their money had been placed in the wrong hands. He had made inquiries, and found that twenty acres which the Company has among its assets and on which the Company loaned $20,000 were assessed at but $1,000, eleven acres at Jefferson, valued at $37,375 by the Company, loan $15,000, were assessed at $2,070. A piece of property at Washington Heights, valued at $20,000 by the Company, loan $10,000, assessed at $789. Other items appeared on the list which showed fraud and corruption to the same extent. Such showing throws a bad light on the management of the affairs of the Company, and involuntarily impresses one with the idea that something is rotten in the State of Denmark.

Mr. Julius H. Wissen was inclined to think that the charges against the Company were trumped up by interested parties, and that there was no cause for fear. He had called on the officers of the Company, and they had explained things satisfactorily to him. He believed they were acting honestly and fairly towards the policy-holders. Instead of assisting in putting the Company down they ought to try to sustain it, and thus aid their own interests. He was in favor of appointing a committee to examine the books of the Company.

Mr. Hanswirth thought it best to wait until the case gets before the court, as the affairs of the Company would have to be brought there, and an investigation would be conducted much more effectually than a committee could do it. The case was set for the 15th of this month, and this was before the next assessment comes due; and it would be time enough then for the policy-holders to take further action if it was found necessary.

Several gentlemen who, it was stated, were sent by the Company to protect its case, argued that the Company's affairs were straight, and that there

EXISTED A CONSPIRACY

to pull it down. The policy-holders themselves were the Company, and by taking action against it they were injuring their own interests.

Mr. Hanswirth showed the fallacy of this claim. The Company was not charged with fraud, but the officers who managed its affairs. Hundreds of corporations had already been swindled and ruined by scoundrelly officers who mismanaged affairs. Nothing had yet been said to show that those who managed the affairs of the Company were acting honestly or fairly towards its members. The notes, as far as he knew, were made out in the names of two men, and these were not above suspicion.

Mr. Walsch wanted the members to go on and pay their dues regularly, and he was convinced that they would be protected. They should not forfeit their policies on account of such trifling rumors.

The Chairman said no one had an idea of giving up anything. He was in favor of an investigation. Where there was smoke there was generally fire. They had invested their money and it was their duty to see that it was in safe hands. The receipts were not properly made out, and left room for fraud. There should appear on them the number of the house and street where the parties lived. By naming the parties only the officers were enabled to keep dead men on their lists, as there were plenty of persons of the same names.

Mr. Wissen moved that a committee of three be appointed to examine the books of the Company, and that it be authorized to employ an expert insurance examiner to aid them.

Mr. Engert thought it best to wait until the matter had been exposed in court. It would take two months to make a thorough examination, and before that they would know all from the court proceedings. The Chairman replied that it could do no harm to appoint a committee now to look into the affairs of the Company and find out what its securities are.

Finally it was decided to appoint a committee of five to make the examination, and the following gentlemen were chosen as such committee: Gustave Pirwitz, Charles Haussner, Otto Pfluegor, Sebastain Engert, and Carl Heinz.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

A WINDY TIRADE AGAINST CAPITAL.

A meeting ostensibly of brickmakers, stonemasons, and other representatives of labor was called for yesterday afternoon in the Printers' Hall, No. 79 Dearborn street. Some thirty or thirty-five persons assembled, and Mr. Peter Hill took the chair, a person of the name of Schultz officiating as Secretary. It soon became apparent that business was to be subordinated to oratory, and an individual whose name was understood to be Parsons took the floor.

Mr. Parsons said he was a printer. Things had come to such a pass that the giving of work to a laborer, be his employment what it might, was considered as an act of charity. Nine men out of ten in this American country in the year 1877 were dependent for their daily bread upon the tenth man. He, as a printer, made newspapers, but did not get sufficient remuneration to allow of his purchasing a newspaper. By the time he had got through with his work his mental, physical, and spiritual faculties were so exhausted that he cared for nothing but sleep. The life of a workingman consisted simply of work and sleep. Laborers could scarcely live, and in addition to this one man in four could not earn enough to keep soul and body together.

The reason why a workingman has no carpet on his floor or bread in his house is on account of the profits made on his labor. Labor made everything,—brown-stone fronts and bank accounts. Did labor own these? No!

The men whose business it was to employ labor paid to the workingmen just enough to keep them alive, and so far quiet as not to interfere with the existent arrangement. The world was bad or good, according as they made it. So far the workingmen had allowed the capitalists to do everything for them. Capital was a whale, and swallowed the minnows (laborers). If they wanted better wages and less hours of labor they must do something. Mr. Parsons, who wore very decent clothes and had a generally well-fed appearance, spoke of himself as a private in the grand army of starvation, and this declaration was greatly applauded.

In conclusion, he denounced the privileged few, and declared that every improvement in machinery threw a large number of honest toilers out of work. His panacea for this evil was a reduction of the hours of labor to six, or at the outside eight, per day. Finally the Chair mildly intimated that time was up (Mr. P. had elaborated for nearly an hour and a half), and the remainder of the session was taken up by other but happily briefer speeches of a similar character.

At the end of the room a Secretary was established with a copy of a petition to Congress in regard to the Homestead law, and several signatures were affixed to this document. The meeting then adjourned, no doubt much edified by the remarks to which they had listened.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THAT GAUDY AND IRRELIGIOUS CHANDELIER.

Now that Plymouth Church has once more got upon its feet again, figuratively speaking, with a new and earnest pastor and a rapidly-increasing membership, one further change might be made that would be in consonance with the spirit of improvement. This is no more nor less than the taking down and casting out of that last relic of barbarism—the gaudy chandelier pendant from the centre of the ceiling. History records that once upon a time the Rev. Mr. Bartlett took it into his head that the church must have just such a gas-fixture. The congregation, individually and collectively, took a precisely opposite view. They were averse to it. The idea of having such a huge mass of metal hanging over the centre pews, to the imminent danger, should it by any means become detached, of more than one devout head, bowed perhaps in prayer, was rather too much of a good thing for the members of the flock, and they declared against it. But Mr. Bartlett was victorious, and the chandelier was hoisted to its place, where it has continued to hang to this day, to the infinite terror of two or three old gentlemen and a few old ladies who sit beneath its tawdry splendor. There is another objection to the thing. The seats in the church rise upon one another, so that, at nights, when the chandelier flashes out its blaze of glory it don't flash worth a cent on the back seats, and the insufficient side-lights fail to remedy the matter. Therefore, on the ground of looks, safety, and utility, THE TRIBUNE suggests to the powers that be that they dispense with this abominable gew-gaw and substitute for it an electric light in the skylight, with a generous supply of small side brackets in the body of the edifice. No charge for the advice.

"LES DANISCHEFFS."

THE GERMAN THEATRE.

"Les Danischeffs" is a play to which justice cannot be done in the short time that elapses between the fall of the curtain and the sending of THE TRIBUNE to press; and, as presented at the New Chicago Theatre last night, the performance was well worthy more elaborate notice than can be dashed off between two days. The floating paragraphs that have gone the rounds of the press have served to acquaint everybody—that is, everybody who keeps up with the world—that the play is one of the most powerful modern dramas. The movement is rapid, natural, strong, and the situations are impressive. The hero is a hero, though withal his speeches are pitched on so high-strung a melodramatic key that they at times narrowly escape the "hifalutin." And in the *Countess Danischeff* is a new character of Roman strength; of a cruel pride, yet noble; of womanly depth and womanly weakness, too; and of the fierce savage nature that belonged only to the Tartar hordes that overrun Rome, but which survives among the Sclavic peoples. The whole play hinges primarily upon this ferocious, weak, yet strong, cruel, and still all-womanly woman. Of her at 60 there is left but the wreck of once regal beauty; the iron strength of will to declare that though 60 she is not old, and the vanity to recall that the Czar had kissed her hand and called her the "beautiful Catharine Petrorna." For the rest, there remains of her but the haughty pride which makes caste her law, and the womanhood which makes love of her son her religion. It is a character not easily sketched in a few hurried lines. But as presented last night by Miss Elizabeth von Stammwitz, it was not only easily comprehended, but was a powerful, harmonious, vivid portrayal, not of a merely passable woman, but of a woman whom all recognized, though of a type which is impossible much longer even in Russia. It needed only Miss Von Stammwitz's caress of the hand which the Czar had kissed and the sweet self-sufficiency with which she recalled his words, "My beautiful Catharine Petroova," to tell of the vanity which at 60 was even stronger than at 16. And the haughty pride which to the *Countess* was law, was revealed in her interview with *Vladimir*, her son, for whom she was planning a noble alliance in marriage, when he disclosed his love for the base-born *Anna*. Had he told her he had taken poison, and in an hour would die, she could have understood. But that he, her son, of the blood of the Danischeffs, could be guilty of such abasement as to love a woman of low birth,—a common pig, as the *Countess* must regard *Anna*,—was incomprehensible. The sudden start; the fierce command; the bitter, savage reproof, and the inexorable proud rage with which for the time she overpowers his love for *Anna* and forces him to go on his journey to Moscow to forget his love,—Miss Von Stammwitz rendered with life-like fidelity. In the second act, when *Vladimir* at Moscow learns of his mother's cruel sacrifice of *Anna* in marriage to *Osip* the coachman, *Vladimir* in a fury of despair disowns his mother, Miss von Stammwitz, as the Countess, threw a melting tenderness, and anguish, and entreaty into the single phrase with which she sought to call him back—"My son," completed her triumph and fairly won the enthusiastic call before the curtain that followed the close of the act. Throughout, the part was equally well sustained. It is not meant that the rendition was faultless. Faultless renderings of any part are unknown nowadays, if ever they were known. But it was such a rendering that the faults were forgotten. As *Osip*, Mr. Emil Hochster proved himself the finest actor who has appeared on the boards at this theatre during the season. The part is most trying, for it is full of speeches that border on the over-lofty. Mr. H. had the rare discretion not to overstep the bounds of nature. His portrayal of the growth of the serf freed to the full manhood in which he atoned to *Anna* for what his freedom had cost her and retired to a monastery to free her, was a most finished piece of acting. His personation throughout was marked by a true appreciation of the part, and he deserved the applause he received.

As *Vladimir* Mr. Brockmann was not always even, and at times did not quite sustain his part. But at times he did rise to it and gave it with a spirit that won him hearty applause. The minor parts were generally quite fairly sustained, and the success of the piece was materially aided by excellent stage settings.

CRIMINAL.

Peter Anderson sneaked into David Dall's barn in the rear of No. 289 Indiana street, and there stole a buggy harness, and being caught in the act was yanked into the Chicago Avenue Station by Officer Baynes.

John O'Brien was captured yesterday afternoon by Officer W. A. Sargent, while in the act of forcing open a window in Cooley's saloon, at the corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets. Two other thieves who were acting on the lookout escaped.

Officer Tim Mahoney yesterday recovered a valuable buffalo robe stolen from W. C. Seipp's buggy, while standing in front of No. 139 West Twelfth street, and a few hours later he caught the thief, a well-known vagrant named John McDonald.

Mary Rooney was found on the street yesterday by Detective Jay M. Scott trying to dispose of three pairs of pants, and in her wake came a colored man named F. Anderson, residing at No. 337 Clark street, who swore that Mary had stolen the property from him.

Edward Tony, a thief who jumped bail some three months ago upon a charge of robbing a lady residing at No. 16 Sixteenth street of a gold watch and chain, was rearrested yesterday by Detective Stewart, and will to-day be put into the County Jail upon a capias.

Michael Casey, formerly a grocery-dealer in the North Division, was arrested yesterday upon a warrant sworn out before Justice Kaufmann by John W. Bouder, who charges him with obtaining money under false pretenses. It appears that Casey sold Bouder a lunch-car on wheels for $180,—a concern which he had no right to, inasmuch as it was mortgaged for more than its worth.

Up from Cheyenne at break of day, bringing to Ebersold fresh dismay, with a terrible rumble, and grumble, and roar like a herald in haste to his master's door, telling Tom Cody is drunk once more, and the Armory twenty rods away. Six months in the House of Correction ought to be awarded this first-class pimp for the trouble he took in battering down Agnes Smith's colored ranche on Fourth avenue.

Charles Wilson is one of those men about town who, when asked how they subsist, reply: "I'm a lucky man; I finds things." Yesterday he found a greenhorn Swede at Williams' Hotel on Kinzie street, and was just about steering him into some snap when he was ran into by Officer Jacob Webber, of the Chicago Avenue Station. Wilson will be lucky if he escapes doing the stone act in Felton's "cross-quay."

Dave Raggio's spirit still walks the earth, and is just now in smart pursuit of his younger brother, Lillo. In Dave's palmier days he gave a fine ring to Ruby Bell, a carroty-haired woman whom he styled his mistress. Young Lillo thought that upon Dave's death he was entitled to the ring, and he stole it. He was locked up at the Armory yesterday for the theft, and it cost Ruby just $1.50 to have it filed off the young pickpocket's finger.

James McNulty, the "Slippery Jim" of ante-fire times, who used to amuse himself and the jailers by escaping from the old Court-House Jail by sliding between the window-bars, and a young thief named William Hussey, were caught at an early hour yesterday morning by Sergt. O'Donnell in the act of rolling off a barrel of flour from 42 Canalport avenue. The storekeeper would not prosecute, and a charge of vagrancy was all that could be preferred against them.

Henry Lawson and Edward Payne, two notorious thieves, the latter a cousin of the notorious "Nibsey" Payne, were very neatly captured at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by Officer Michael McCabe, of the West Twelfth Street Station. At the corner of Blue Island avenue and Polk streets the two, assisted by a third man who escaped, assaulted a car conductor named Thomas Mason, of No. 226 Blue Island avenue, and were just about to treat him to the hold-up process, when the officer, who was in ambush, swooped down upon them just in time to save Mason's money and watch and chain.

Officer George Samonsky went down to Canalport avenue early last evening to arrest a drunken loafer who was making himself generally obnoxious in the neighborhood, and upon taking the fellow stationwards was set upon by a crowd of young rowdies, and so severely pelted with stones and other missiles that he was forced to release the prisoner and direct his attention to his pursuers. Daniel Lyons, Peter Flynn, and Edward McCarthy were taken in for riot, and Joseph Nolan for resisting and interfering with an officer. At the corner of Fourteenth and Halsted streets the officers fired a shot into the crowd that made them rapidly disperse, and without doing any injury.

SUBURBAN.

TOWN OF LAKE.

The adjourned meeting of the Town Board of Trustees was held at the Town-Hall on Saturday afternoon, President Muirhead in the chair. Condit, Murphy, Cory, and Shirley were present.

A communication from Rollo, Naghten & Co. notified the Board that the insurance on the Town-Hall was about expiring.

A petition to change the voting-place in the western part of the town was received, but no action was taken, as the County Commissioners had already provided for the change.

A petition for ditching Kinkade street, between Thirty-ninth and Forty-third streets, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

A bill for services in the year 1872 was presented by the law firm of Nichols, McKindley & Morrison. Referred to Auditing Committee.

M. Nixon presented a communication stating that in 1869 a survey of Sixtieth street, from Wallace to Halsted, was made, and the street located and assessment made on N. E. ¼ of Lot 38, Sec. 16, for locating said street. In 1870 State, county, and town taxes were paid on said property, but it was sold for special assessment and bid in by John L. Gerber, Supervisor. The money has been paid to clear the cloud on the title, as his abstract shows. He wants to know where the certificates are, and what the prospect is for recovering the amount due Ambrose Dunnigan and himself. The Board has rescinded the ordinance locating Sixtieth street, and they have no street, and are out the amount of the assessment. Referred to Committee on Roads and Bridges.

An ordinance for the government of the Sharp-shooters' Park, drawn by Town-Attorney Veeder, was passed.

The following was offered:

WHEREAS, An appropriation has been made by the Board of County Commissioners for the improvement of State street between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, and as the Village of Hyde Park has undertaken to bear the additional expense; therefore,

Resolved, That the Town of Lake, by her Board of Trustees, relinquish her claim to the apportionment, provided said amount be expended on said State street between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets.

Adopted, and the Clerk instructed to notify the Village of Hyde Park of the resolution.

Bills amounting to $2,233.14 were audited, and the Board adjourned for one week.

The police report for the month of February shows 51 arrests; prisoners dismissed, 22; fines assessed, $67.50; fines paid, $46.50; fines suspended, $3; fines not paid, $5; paid by staying in jail, $13; under bonds to keep the peace, 1.

The Democrats and Liberals held a meeting at the Town-Hall on Friday evening. Nothing was done beyond the making of a few speeches by Trustee Cory and others. They adjourned to meet Wednesday evening at the same place.

The true-blue Democrats held a meeting at the corner of Halsted and Forty-third streets Saturday evening, but they also adjourned to meet at the Town-Hall Wednesday evening.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Chicago not to hold a public meeting! The Senate insulting the President of this nation, and Chicago nothing to say! Neighboring cities letting their voices be heard, and the great Metropolis of the West as silent as the grave! Shame upon what was once the pluckiest, most independent, outspoken city of the nation! The confirmation of the President's Cabinet, being now an accomplished fact, is assigned as a reason why our citizens should withhold an expression of opinion upon the action of the Senate. But it's not the matter of confirming, but the manner in which it was done, which called for an expression of public opinion. It was this for which a public meeting should have been called.

It was not fear upon the part of the people that the President would be deprived of a Cabinet which has fired this nation with indignation within the past five days from Maine to California. Neither was it any misgiving on the part of the people as to the President's ability to sustain himself in carrying out the policy outlined in his inaugural. They well knew that as soon as Senators heard from their constituents they would rush with singular unanimity to confirm any Cabinet the President might select, and be only too willing to support him in any reform policy he might submit. But that which has aroused this people is the Senators attempting an insult to the Executive in referring to committees, contrary to all usage, his appointments for Cabinet counselors, to be acted upon in the future; in setting aside, for the first time in the history of the Government, the custom of promptly confirming a President's chosen advisers; in entirely ignoring that courtesy which has ever been shown to the Executive of the nation from the days of Washington to the present. And why? Simply because the President would neither allow Senators to dictate to him nor form a Cabinet for him. This is the head and front of his offending. This is the reason of the Senate's affront. All clamor or excuse that this course was taken by the Senate from prudential motives is an insult to the intelligence of the people. The motive is patent upon the face of it to every man, woman, and child in the land. It is this which has caused such an uprising in the land, and not danger to the President's policy, or danger of loss of a Cabinet. Men may differ in their opinions as to the policy of an Administration, but in the respect due to the Executive of a nation, either by Senators or non-Senators, never.

It was the question of the Senate's casting an indignity upon the President upon which Chicago's voice should have been heard, promptly and unmistakably. Should the President for any reason have occasion to forward a message to the municipality of New York, and that body in receiving should, from motives of partisan spite or otherwise, go outside of all time-honored custom for the purpose of delaying or annoying, it would be an insult to the President no less than to his high office. The same action, if taken by the Senate, is no less insulting because of the elevated character of that body,—the effect is rather greatly heightened,—so that this becomes a question of much gravity, and one not to be lightly considered. If allowed to pass unnoticed by the people, who knows but that by the time another President may send his Cabinet nominations to the Senate for confirmation we may be so far progressed in the governmental usages and customs of Mexico that from motives of spite, either for this or for that reason, Senators, with a view to snubbing the President, may return to him his nominations without so much as dignifying them either with consideration or reference. When Senators assume the role of the school-boy, and so far forget themselves as to lower the dignity of the highest legislative tribunal in the land to that of the ward caucus, it is time for every American citizen who loves his country and has respect for the character and high standing of its offices and institutions to speak out, and let his voice be heard in reprobation and rebuke, whether such action be taken in high or low circles, and there is just as much necessity for Chicago to speak out this week as there was for it to speak out last week. The stain and disgrace which the nation has received still remains. The spectacle of Senators now hurrying eagerly to comply with the President's wishes, after listening to the "rumbling from afar off," does not atone for the act. It is recorded to the nation's shame, and if Chicago has no word of disapproval her silence will be construed into acquiescence in the disgrace. Had it been simply a mistake upon the part of the Senate, it could easily have been overlooked. But this was not the case. It was a studied, determined, premeditated act. The names sent by the President to the Senate were not those of unknown individuals; they were the names of statesmen possessing national reputation, men of irreproachable characters, against whose good name not a breath could be uttered. Senators knew this as well before as after referring; and in view of it it is not to be wondered at that now they are to be found running hither and thither in the vain attempt of obliterating their record.

THOMAS WHITNEY.

"SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Your correspondent on this subject in the issue of your paper of March 5 shows the right feeling in trying to rouse the parents and friends of this numerous and unfortunate class of our community to exert themselves in securing at once the best means for their education. I have been amazed to find how either indifferent or ignorant such parents often are of the necessity for having their children's education begun as early as possible, and, having been deeply interested in this subject myself, I am very much pleased to notice a slowly-growing interest in it. Surely the education of the deaf is more important than that of hearing children, even if it takes more time, for they first have to learn how to give and receive ideas. The "Relative of a Deaf-Mute" gives one the impression of being satisfied with the sign method of education, which, however well it may educate the mind, leaves the pupil unable to communicate with the greater part of its fellows. I would most earnestly advocate the articulation method which has been so successful in the East, and I have been interested to learn through your paper that a school has recently been opened in this city for teaching the deaf by this method, and I trust that before any new institution for the deaf is begun that this method will be carefully examined. Certainly if articulation and lip-reading can be taught, they should be, for in no other way can the totally deaf enjoy *social* intercourse, and no number of years should be considered wasted which will bring about this "consummation devoutly to be wished."

A FRIEND OF THE DEAF.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 9.—If there is one thing more than another needed by a certain influential class of men in every city, I believe it is a good public library, containing standard works of reference. I do not mean simply dictionaries, encyclopedias, and books of this class, but, particularly, bound volumes of English, German, and French periodicals in full sets. To any one engaged in scientific research, or even in the ordinary routine of office or laboratory work, such books are invaluable. It is certainly true that if one endeavors to keep oneself posted in the recent advances of science one must have access to the current literature of the day, or if one would prepare a lecture or an article for publication a set of periodicals giving a history of the work done on the special subject must be at hand to enable the writer to do justice to himself or to his subject. No man who values his time will ever attempt an original investigation in any department of science until he knows from a thorough examination of the literature of that branch just what has been done before. Now, I say, without the least hesitation, that the facilities offered to such men by our Public Library are not what they should be. I do not desire to find fault with what is, so much as to point out defects, and suggest the necessity of remedying them at once. I speak from experience when I say this, for I have now a long series of references which have been accumulating for over six months which I must look up in the libraries of New York City as soon as opportunity offers. This is but an individual case, but I am confident that there are many others who will find the same fault with our library. Any man engaged in research will say that the original articles describing the experiments or results of the author are always far superior to any abstracts or rehash for his purpose.

The question now arises, Is it just for the small number of professional scientific men in this city to expect the city to supply them with expensive books of reference, which are of no use to the general public? The reply to this question will depend upon another, viz., What is the object of the Public Library? Taking these questions together, I would say that, in my opinion, the object of the library is to diffuse knowledge, to afford the people not only access to the common literature of the day, but also to books which will teach them something. If a mechanic desires to look up some subject in mechanics, he should find it in the library, and so with the geologist, astronomer, physicist, and chemist. It is said that the library furnishes such books as the public demand, and that these books are not scientific works, but mostly novels. Well, I cannot admit the justice of this, and right here is where we expect our Librarian to use the best of his judgment. What books do we most need? I would divide books into three classes for our present purpose, viz.: the class of higher literature embracing history, travels, etc., by our best authors; the class of common literature by very ordinary authors, or the so-called sensational; and the class of scientific literature. Now, I will venture to say, and if I am wrong I would be glad if Mr. Poole will correct me, that out of these three classes the second will be called for by far the most, say five times to one of the first-mentioned, and the third class very seldom. If this be true, and I confess that I judge simply from outside appearances, is it any reason to induce the expenditure of a proportionate amount of money for this class of books? Certainly it is not right for our library to pander to the illiterate rather than to others, simply because that class is in excess. Looking at it in another way, instead of endeavoring to cultivate a taste for what is refined and healthy by gradually reducing the number of second-class books as they wear out, do we not really encourage the very opposite course? I saw in the newspapers a few days back that our library wanted some $30,000. As it is an institution controlled by the city, I do not care to venture upon an estimate of the actual cost of maintaining it, but certainly there must be a considerable sum remaining to invest in books. In behalf of the few students of natural science in the city, I would enter a plea that some of this money be expended for their assistance and benefit. This should be done each year, and the city will be the richer for it. In order that the selections may be made so as to do most good, it might be well to ask those most interested what books are of greatest value. I hope this communication will be followed up by an effort on the part of others interested in this subject to convince the proper authorities of this need of books, which certainly every scientific man in this city feels.

PROF. R. HITCHCOCK.

EDUCATING THE DEAF.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 10.—There have been many articles in the various papers this winter in reference to the education of deaf children in Chicago, rather than sending them away to Jacksonville, but I think very little is known by the people as to the best methods of instructing the deaf, and I wish their interest could be roused. In the first place, one is apt to regard deaf people as a class of peculiar unfortunates, to be treated and taught in ways peculiar to their class, whereas I hold that there is no reason they cannot be treated like hearing children, viz.: They should not be sent to institutions to be taught, but sent from their own homes daily to a day-school. It has been proved that this can be done with success, as there is a public day-school in Boston numbering seventy pupils, which has been successfully carried on for seven years or more. There are several reasons why a day-school is preferable to a boarding-school. First, the going to and from school teaches the children at an early age to care for themselves in the street. Again, the education of a child can be begun at a much earlier age than when living at home. At Jacksonville pupils are not admitted till they are 10 years of age, and as parents always shrink from parting with their afflicted children it is often the case that pupils arrive at the State institution helpless and lonely and utterly ignorant, at the age of 15 or older, and surely where so much is taught these poor children they should not be forced to lose the precious years from 5 to 10 years of age, when their minds and bodies are most active and eager for instruction.

Every parent who has a deaf child desires to keep that child as much like hearing children in manner, occupation, social relations, etc., as possible, and this can be done best by keeping the deaf child in its own home-circle surrounded by hearing people.

The deaf use their eyes in place of their ears, therefore are peculiarly liable to mistake the manners of those about them. In point of economy to the State too, day-schools recommend themselves to the public. For an institution an appropriation must be made to pay for food, lodging, and care, besides tuition, whereas only the school-room and instruction is to be paid for by the State in day-schools. Parents would gladly relieve the State of the care of their children out of school hours, unless in cases of extreme poverty, when of course assistance should be rendered the parents in the same way that charity is dispensed to the parents of hearing children. It is to be devoutly hoped that the day is not far distant when schools shall be opened for the deaf as quickly and readily as for oral pupils. Let the State make the new school a day-school, and use the money saved in board for superior and plentiful tuition. The teachers should teach by the best and newest methods, and be allowed sufficient time and room to instruct their pupils to the best advantage.

Oral children can enter a public school at 6 years of age and continue to receive public instruction till 20 years of age. A deaf child is received at 10 years of age, and is limited to eight years' tuition. This is manifestly very unfair, especially when one thinks of the fearful odds against the deaf child, and that much time is lost in simply teaching the child to communicate. Now that the people are to have a school for Chicago, will they not choose the best? A day-school is soon to be opened in Providence, where the State gives $150 per pupil, which pays for tuition, and the parents thankfully do the rest. The hearts of all parents will surely plead for possession of their children out of school hours.

PARENT OF A DEAF CHILD.

LIFE INSURANCE AGAIN.

How is the public to know what Companies are sound and what are rotten? Just as it learns any other fact, by taking the pains to examine and ascertain. The starting point is the statement made annually by requirement of law, certified by the signatures of the officers of a Company. If there is any reason to question such statement, any one interested can readily inquire and learn from the proper sources its truth or falsehood, doing in all this just as one is in the habit of doing in the other affairs of life. The old Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., challenges attention in our columns to-day with its twenty-seventh annual statement. It is on the face of it very satisfactory, and shows abundant means and ample security. It will be read with attention. Any one requiring further particulars and fuller explanations is referred to the officers of the Company at Hartford, or to its agent in this city.

DEATHS.

WHEELER—March 10, at 5 o'clock p. m., at his residence, 349 West Randolph street, of congestion of the liver, Benjamin D. Wheeler, formerly of Stoneham, Mass.

Funeral March 12, at 1 p. m., by carriage to Rosehill.

WELDON—March 10, Michael Weldon.

Funeral by carriages from his late residence, 494 Twenty-sixth street, Monday, 12th, at 9 a. m., to Calvary.

☞ Galena papers please copy.

CURRAN—March 11, of apoplexy, Michael Curran, aged 61 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence 388 Maxwell street, on Monday March 12, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Massachusetts and Wisconsin papers please copy.

WARNER—March 10, in this city, Grace E., daughter of Porter and Ellen M. Warner, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral this March 12, at residence of James Wallace, 277 Ontario street, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Denver, Col., papers please copy.

KALLOTT—March 10, of diphtheria, only and beloved son of Joseph and Honorine Kallott, aged 2 years and 3 months.

☞ Quebec papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward will be held at Folz's Hall, corner North avenue and Larrabee street, this evening, March 12, at half-past 7 o'clock, sharp.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

AUCTION SALES.

Pawnbroker's Sale

BY ABE LIPMAN,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY MORNINGS,

March 12 and 13, at 10 o'clock,

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.

I have the largest assortment of Unredeemed Pledges in Chicago, which I shall close out at auction without reserve for cash. Among the articles are Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Gold Chains, together with other goods. A. LIPMAN.

TRADE SALE.

WHITE GRANITE AND YELLOWWARE IN PACKAGES AND OPEN LOTS, ASSORTED GLASSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY, HARDWARE, &c., 100 ROLLS CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, Wednesday Morning, March 14, at 9:30 o'clock, At BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction Rooms.

THE FURNITURE OF THE DOUGLAS HOUSE AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY morning, March 14. Commencing at 10 o'clock and continue until all is SOLD.

The Furnishings comprises Parlor and Chamber Sets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Brussels and All-Wool Carpets.

Dining-Room Furniture—Dining Tables, and Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Table-Cutlery, Plated-Ware, etc. Billiard Tables, Saloon Fixtures, Office Furniture, Counter, Ice-Box, Kitchen Furniture, Range, Stoves, together with a large amount of Articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold for CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

WOOLENS, CLOTHING, AND OTHER GOODS, Thursday, March 15, at 9:30 o'clock, At BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction Rooms, second floor. City and Country Merchants will always find good lines of salable goods at our sales. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S

Regular Saturday Furniture Sale,

Saturday, March 17, at 9:30 a. m., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE, Tuesday, March 13, 9:30 a. m.

DRY GOODS.

A Very Superior Showing.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR FOURTH GREAT SPRING SALE OF Boots, Shoes & Slippers WILL BE MADE

Wednesday, March 14, at 9:30 a. m., prompt.

Full lines of leading manufacturers will be sold, including very fine hand and machine-made men's wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By HIRAM BRUSH.

Art Sale commences Monday, 3 p. m., and 7:30 p. m., and continuing daily at same hours at

152 STATE-ST.,

until end of Catalogue is reached of the

HASELTINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Paintings rearranged and now on view day and evening. Sales strictly honest, as before. Catalogues free on application.

RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 and 85 Wabash-av.

Opening Spring Sale of Boots & Shoes. Will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, March 13, at 10 a. m.

1,000 cases of Superior Goods, just received.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at our Stores,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, And General Household Goods, General Merchandise, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.